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The Daily Commercial.

The Medical School—The University—The Observatory—The School of Design—"Oh! Dear, What Can the Matter be?"

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Some people are wondering why you are agitating the question of a Medical School in Pittsburgh. Let me show you the folly of attempting anything of the kind. Some years ago a young man came from one of the rural districts, with a pretty fair reputation for industry, tact, sobriety and skill as a physician and surgeon, settled in Allegheny, and, if he had only been willing to keep quiet, would, no doubt, have done very fairly. But, no; that would not do. He must get a parcel of silly young fellows around him, who were unwilling to remain at home and go on farming as they might have done. Oh, no, forsooth, they must be doctors; and the young doctor must get up a dissecting room, and behold before a great while, so foolish were they, that the whole town was in a hubbub about some grave that had been violated. The matter was brought before the Courts—the doctor had to employ counsel, and it was reported, at the time, that it was only by the skin of his teeth that he escaped utter annihilation. After a little while the trouble blew over. Instead, however, of learning the lessons he ought to have learned, he would have those wild, daring, reckless students about him—actually had the temerity to move to Pittsburgh, built several fine houses, kept on operating surgically, now and then cutting off some one's head, or doing some other equally marvellous deed, and the final result is, that now, in spite of all the croakers, he is said to be as busy as he can be, and what is more singular, is often sent for fifty or a hundred miles, and I suspect occasionally gets from $500 to $1,000 for a single operation; yet some people are foolish enough to insist on having him in preference to any one else.

I might mention the case of another gentleman who came to Pittsburgh with queer notions in his head, set up a hospital, where he could have his patients under his own eye. He out and hacked at a terrible rate, which was very improper, of course, but notwithstanding he was much found fault with, I noticed that when those terrible wounds that sometimes occur in our foundries and manufactories, the friends of the sufferers do not avoid these dangerous innovations. Dr. Dickson and Dr. Walter, if they were not too modest, could tell how very unwise such experiments are for young men setting out in the medical profession. So please let that matter of a medical school drop. Just refer any one who may have such folly in his head to the miserable failure of attempts to establish the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, some thirty or forty years ago. Why, the whole city of Brotherly Love was in a ferment for years on the subject. Duels, even, were actually fought or projected between the Professors in the rival schools. I have myself seen scores of people waiting for hours to be prescribed for, and get medicines at the Medical College and Dispensatory. On one occasion a terrible child had both eyes operated on for cataract by Dr. George McClellan, and this coming right after the most successful operation which Granville Sharp Pattison on the structure of the eye, made a profound impression on my mind, as vivid now as it was over thirty years ago. Moreover, these Homœopathists would like nothing to get up a school also, and then who could calculate the harm that would be done.

Here, too, is the University, and some one recently had the folly to say that the trustees had neglected its duty in not giving money freely to such an institution as that.

And then the Observatory. What do you mean by speaking of such a thing at all? Just by way of experiment now, as you go to your dinner, ask the first twenty gentlemen you meet if they have ever seen or heard anything of it, or who made it, or where it is to be found, and I venture the assertion you will not find one who can answer you satisfactorily. What do they know or care whether the Immortal Fitz be dead or not? What do they know whether the poor homeless American boy is dead or alive, who resolved to make first-class teachers of them, so that the masses of his countrymen might have a chance to see for themselves the nucleus of the fish's mouth in the great Nebula of Orion, and similar objects in the heavens, and learn where it is to be found, and that Troy or Allegheny a first class instrument, with scarcely its superior in the United States: aye, one which cannot now be repinced for $25,000, possibly not for $30,000. But I fear we have got too long now. Perchance the rest to-morrow.

H.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

The House Military Committee is very busily engaged upon proposed amendments to the enrolment act. It is proposed to confiscate the property of drafted men who run away, to the extent of a price of a substitute. Gen. Schenck will probably move upon his own responsibility to strike out the clause of the bill. The present law, but he will fail. The House will not agree to so radical a change.

It is not only certain that Mr. Blair has gone to Richmond, but that the Administration has given its tacit assent to the passage of a Western politician (Gen. Singleton) to cross the lines into Dixie. Whether the gentlemen have gone on private business, or whether they are invested with semi-official authority to hear and receive propositions for a cessation of hostilities remains to be seen. Those who now believe that Mr. Lincoln really desires to enter into negotiations for an honorable peace, while they will regard the action, toward the sake of Gen. Buttler to Lowell as indicative of a desire to make concessions to the South. On the other hand, the more radical Republicans scout at the idea of negotiating for a cessation conquering armies of Sherman and Thomas, and they declare that no terms will be accepted, even in the unconditional and immediate emancipation of the slaves.

Information from the Army of the James, received here to-night, is that Francis P. Blair, sr., reached Richmond on Monday evening, and went quietly to the Spotswood House. Considerable discussion has been had among Democratic members here as to the reason why General Singleton, a celebrated Peace Democrat from Illinois, has been permission granted him to go to Richmond. They allege he has the promise of certain favors from Jeff. Davis, who is willing to make terms with the Democratic party.

We do not know that Mr. Fessenden will insinist on resigning the control of the Finances directly, but it is understood that he would prefer the appointment of a new Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest moment. And the choice of his successor in that high trust now possesses commanding paramount attention at the Capital. The names we have seen suggested therefor are those of Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, Robert J. Walker, Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Governor Andrew, and Mr. McCullough; the Controller of the National Banking system.

If there were not such hope and promise that this would finish the war, the draft law would stand a strong chance of being quite materially amended, both in respect of substitutes and bounties. Horace Greeley was here nearly all last week, talking, of course, with most of the Union Congressmen, and to some extent indoctrinating many of them with his peculiar views—which are that the rebellion is breaking down very rapidly, and is already so far gone that a peace like to come by the 1st of April. It seems that any considerable acquiescence in this view will lead to a make-shift policy. We shall have something of that in the legislation of the next two months, at the best. General Grant has declared in very strong terms against the present bounty system, and the Secretary of War will probably speak in the same tenor in his forthcoming report. Numbers of the best officers of the army have authorized the use of their names in favor of a straight out draft, in the place of the substitute business. That the law needs amending if we are to have another year of war, no one denies; but, as before suggested, the belief in the near termination of active hostilities will lead us to content ourselves with a sort of make-shift policy. Nothing has yet been done about any change in the law, for the reason, probably, that the views of the Secretary of War are not generally known. His report is likely to be sent in this week, and that will bring action.

Many officers of the army, and some of the minor officers of the navy, are pressing earnestly for an increase of pay. The complaint from the army is, in particular, very loud and urgent. Some of the employees of Congress have been quite confident that an increase of at least twenty per cent. to their pay be made, but I see no reason for believing that their belief is well founded. What with the pressure from Congressional employes, departmental clerks, and army officers, it seems more than probable that this Congress will leave the whole subject of an augmentation of salaries to its successors.

Heavy Tax Payers in Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of Wednesday last, the 11th inst., my attention was called to a list of the tax payers of Chicago, setting forth the number of those who pay tax on large incomes.

Now, I rejoice at the news of the growth and increasing wealth of our City of the West, yet, I feel and believe that our own "Iron City," though "slow," is what "moving sure," and thereby qualifies herself for comparing favorably with any of our rival cities westward as the following, compiled from the published list, will clearly show, and which (if you can spare the space in your excellent paper) I would wish published for the information and encouragement of friends at home and abroad:

We have 2 who pay tax on an income of over $100,000; 19 who pay tax on an income of over $50,000; 12 who pay tax on an income of over $40,000; 16 who pay tax on an income of over $30,000; 36 who pay tax on an income of over $20,000; 124 who pay tax on an income of over $10,000.

SUBSCRIBER.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1864.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1865. NO. 106

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Duty on Printing Paper.

Members' Pay to be Increased to $1 200.

Soldiers to Vote at Township Elections.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. McClure, five thousand copies of the proceedings relative to the death of Dr. Reed were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Weiser offered a joint resolution instructing Congressmen to vote for the repeal of duty on paper.

Mr. Cochran offered a bill to increase the annual State donation to each pupil in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum from one hundred and eighty dollars to two hundred and forty dollars.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a bill to establish the pay of members at twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Waddell, an act increasing the pay of county officers throughout the State fifty per cent.

Mr. Searight, one authorizing the guardian of the minor children of Henry Diffenderfer to buy a house for the children in Fayette county.

The House proceeded to elect a select committee in the contested election of Mr. Orwig. Mr. Slack is on the committee.

Mr. Orwig presented a bill authorizing soldiers to vote at township and borough elections.

Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

THE STATE QUOTA.

Return of Legislative Committee.

Pennsylvania's Quota will be Reduced.

Quota of New York to be Increased.

Government Determined this Time to Have Men.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.

The Legislative Committee have returned from their visit to Washington City. The Committee had an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry, who informed them that a new assignment of quotas will be made in a few days, and that the quota of Pennsylvania will be reduced. Men who have deserted after being mustered in will be credited to the districts for which they volunteered, and naval enlistments for unknown terms will be accounted as for three years. The quota of New York will be increased. General Fry says that the Government is determined this time to have the men, and will arrange accordingly.

A VERY BIG THING!

The Allegheny River to be Given Away

The following appears as a special dispatch in the Philadelphia *Bulletin:*

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The plan soon to be brought before the Legislature to make the Commonwealth give to a private organization the bed of the Allegheny River, in Venango and Warren counties, worth probably twenty millions, is maturing rapidly. If it is to be frustrated immediate steps are necessary.

Fort Fisher Failure to be Investigated.

Northern Capitalists in Savannah.

Branch Business Houses to be Opened.

Prices of Provisions Established.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Public Opinion Doing the Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The Committee on the Conduct of the war will at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher affair. We have the following items of news from Savannah: Gen. Geary had ordered all unemployed negroes to report themselves to the Provost Marshal for obtaining work in the city, compensation and rations furnished. The *Republican* says several Northern capitalists are in the city to establish the First National Bank of Savannah. Just now the principal commercial houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are to be established as soon as the port is opened. The prices of provisions have been established by the Provost Marshal: Potatoes $9 per barrel, butter 75c per pound, ap- $12 per barrel.

The Arago brought a heavy mail from Savannah.

The *Post's* Washington special says the vote on the anti-slavery constitutional amendment will be postponed. If it were taken now, it would probably fail to receive the requisite majority, but the people in all parts of the country are moving in the matter. Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. The force of public opinion will do the work.

The *Commercial's* pronounces the reports, put forth by the *Herald*, as being published by the Savannah *Republican*, a gold paper in question, as the *Republican*, of the 9th, received by the Arago, has no reference to them, and passengers by that steamer say they heard nothing of them.

Pirate Tallahassee Under Arrest.

Blockade Runners at Bermuda

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The blockade runner Chameilon, late the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runner, Colonel Lamb, is in Nassau, undergoing repairs. The following blockade runners are at Bermuda: The Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Marie Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Burne, and Dipper. Of seventy-one blockade runners visiting Bermuda during the past year, forty-three have been lost.

From Cairo and Below.

Sinking of the Steamer Diligent.

CAIRO, January 13.

The steamer Diligent, from Memphis to Helena, sunk on the 10th, near the latter place. The boat and cargo, including a number of cattle, is a total loss. The boat is valued at $20,000.

Eighty bales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for St. Louis.

Oil Intelligence.

Oil discoveries continue to be made in Indiana county. The *Register* says the farm of Joseph Thomas has been leased by a Philadelphia company, who intend to commence boring for oil. The oil indications along the creek near this place are said to be very good. We see no good reason why that should not prove to be excellent oil territory. To learn with pleasure that there are good indications of petroleum along Black Legs Creek, a tributary of the Kiskiminetas, in Young township a company has been formed, who, we are informed, now complete beginning operations in boring immediately, or at least as soon as it is possible to procure the necessary apparatus therefor.

The Norwalk, Ohio, *Reflector*, says the petroleum fever, which has been so prevalent in Pennsylvania for the past few years, has finally worked its way up among the quiet and staid people of the Western Reserve. Several places—Painesville, Cleveland and Milan, Sandusky City, and some others are getting strongly tinctured with this fever. In some cases companies have been formed, and in some places preparation is making to bore for oil. Sandusky City, a little ahead of its neighbors, has we understand, struck a "show" of oil. In Milan they are preparing to renew the process of discovery. The Huron river, from Milan South, on both the East and West branches, is the region selected for the undertaking. Along the banks of this river there are numerous springs that give off inflammable gas, which is considered by many as indicative of the presence of underlying petroleum. The privilege of sinking wells on the land adjoining the river, has already been contracted for, and the undertaking is to be pushed forward in earnest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Unionists Hopeful of Its Passage.

Tammany Hall Desires It.

Gen. Singleton's Mission to Richmond.

Necessity of Speedy Rebel Submission.

Slavery Gone—Confiscation Follows.

Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe.

He is Disposed to Make War Over His Removal.

Thad. Stevens Presented for the Treasurership.

He Declines the Honor.

Attempt of Ex-Senator Foote to Escape from Rebeldom.

He is Captured and Taken Back.

His Wife Rescued and at Alexandria.

Promotion of General Officers Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13

The Unionists are at last hopeful of the passage of the Constitutional amendment. If the vote had been taken to-day it might possibly have been carried. It would not at any rate have lacked two or three votes of the requisite two-thirds majority. Meantime the Democrats are generally alarmed at the position in which they find themselves placed, and much as they admire the positions assumed by Mr. Pendleton, they grow more and more afraid to stand on them. Tammany Hall has sent a delegation here, demanding that New York Congressmen shall relieve them from the pro-slavery burden that now rests on the party. The government has come to this influence to work, and when the vote is finally taken, little doubt is entertained of its passage.

It is reported here that General Singleton's mission to Richmond, where he arrived to-day embraces a statement to the rebel leaders o the necessity of their speedy submission, as it appears to even the copperhead mind of the North, in the light of the late elections. He will declare that there is no prospect whatever for the recall of the emancipation proclamation. That the North is fully determined to prosecute the war and sustain the administration, and that slavery, being already gone, their only hope lies in submission, in time, to prevent the effects of confiscation and to save their other property. He goes under a pass from Mr. Lincoln himself.

General Butler is still at Fortress Monroe. He is, however, expected here in a day or two, and as his order indicated, he is very much disposed to make war on whoever is responsible for his removal. His report is represented to be very able and very bitter, and it is even intimated that he does not stop short of the open censure of Lieut. Gen. Grant. He has applied to the Department for leave to pass through Washington, on his way to Lowell, and is waiting a reply to his application.

The following correspondence explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, your colleagues on this floor, having faith and confidence in your financial ability, and believing that your long experience in public life, that your appointment to the important position of Secretary of the Treasury, at this time, would prove a national benefit, do therefore request to present your name to the President for that high office.

Signed by J. K. Moorhead and all the other Union members of Congress from Pennsylvania, eleven in all.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
January 9th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter, dated January 9th, 1865, signed by all my Republican colleagues from Pennsylvania, asking me to permit my name to be presented to the President for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. I feel flattered and gratified for your friendly request, but independently of my distrust of my fitness for the position, I have no aspirations for an appointment as an officer of the Government. I must ask you, therefore, to forego your kind intentions. Thanking you for the personal kindness which prompted your letter, I am, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Henry T. Foote, formerly United States Senator, whose late bitter denunciations of the Jeff. Davis Government in the rebel Congress, have excited so much attention, is father-in-law to Senator Stewart, just elected by the United States senate from the new State of Nevada. This fact is supposed to have something to do with an effort made by Mr. Foote to reach Washington, the particulars of which have just been developed.

The Government received information, last evening, that in attempting to escape from rebeldom, and get within our lines, Senator Foote was arrested at Occoquan, on the Occoquan river, about fifteen miles southwest o Alexandria. He was accompanied by his wife. When arrested, he was at the residence of a Mr. Hammel. Mr. Foote was overtaken in his flight by two rebel cavalrymen, who obliged Mr. Hammel to harness up his horse and wagon, and convey the captive as far back as Dumfries, towards Richmond. The military authorities of Alexandria were ordered to send at once to Occoquan for Mrs. Foote, and she was rescued and reached Alexandria this afternoon. Mr. Foote and wife were detained, a day after reaching Occoquan, for want of facilities to cross the river. Fears are entertained that Jeff. Davis may deal harshly with Mr. Foote. The Government has taken steps to prevent any injury being done. Should Jeff. Davis be so rash as to take the life of Mr. Foote, it is probable that the act will cost the highest rebel official in our custody his life.

The following are among the confirmations made to-day. Brigadier General Wm. T. Sherman, to be a Major General from August 12th, 1864, vice Wool retired; Capt. Phillip H. Sheridan, 13th U. S. infantry, to be a Brigadier General, from September 20th, 1864, vice Sherman, promoted. Brigadier General Phillip H. Sheridan to be Major General from November 18th, 1864, vice McClellan resigned. Brigadier General Geo. H. Thomas, to be a Major General from December 15th, 1864, vice Fremont resigned. Major Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster U. S army, to be a Brigadier General from August 13th, 1864, vice McPherson deceased.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

Petroleum, crude 50c; refined, in bond, 74c, and free 95c. Cotton dull at $1 13 for middling. Flour quiet and steady; extra $11@11 25. Wheat quiet; red $2 70 and white $2 90@3. Corn firm; new $1 75 sold at $1 88. Oats active, at 91c. Provisions buoyant. Pork firm, at $44 for new mess. Lard firm, at 24½c. Whisky firm, at $2 30@2 30½.

A Good Wine Needs no Puff.—When George IV., King of England, was Prince Regent, he was celebrated for his admirable knowledge of good wine. He had one wine, a rarity of its kind, and of this only a dozen bottles left. He ordered it to be served at a grand diplomatic banquet. The wine was ordered to be decanted, but every bottle had vanished. In affright the Prince's steward had recourse to a visiter of his acquaintance, but what was his horror when he learned that such a wine was not to be found in the market. The wine-dealer requested his friend, however, to go back and search if one bottled had been sent to his joy the steward found one. With this he returned to the visiter, who bade him call at a stated hour. He did so and received a dozen bottles of wine, with this caution, that it was to be drunk before twelve hours. The imposition was never discovered.

Calling on a friend of ours of the American Legation, the other day, he invited us to a glass of wine. We complimented his taste in the choice of so rich a liquor, but were somewhat astonished when he assured us it was an American vintage called Samburg wine. It was rich, juicy and highly-flavored, possessing none of the peculiarities which distinguish the manufacture sugared wines and cider-champagnes. He told us the proprietor, Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, U. S. A., had been awarded a gold cup by the American Institute for the excellence of his wine. This is a new phase in the produce of America—a wine country.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

We quote the above with pride that we do produce one wine in this country that Europeans acknowledge superior to their own production.

Flannels, blankets, muslins, ginghams, shawls, balmoral skirts, hosiery and glover. Special bargains in these goods, to close out balance, at McClelland's Shoe Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Railroad and Steamboat Managers

Change in Revenue Laws Requested.

General Burbridge in Washington.

Speech of Gen. Rollins, of Missouri.

He Favors the Passage of the Amendment.

Stevens Writes Pendleton's Epitaph.

Complaints of the Press Censorship.

Mrs. Foote Escorted to Washington by Secretary Seward.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The memorial of the managers of railroads and steamboats of Cleveland, O., prays for an amendment of the Revenue Law, or declaration of its construction, to authorize adding the revenue tax to freight charges as well as to passenger fares.

Mr. Belaman presented a memorial from the ship owners of Monroe, Mich., for an appropriation of five or ten thousand dollars, to repair the break in the Government canal, which threatens the destruction of the harbor, if neglected.

Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Interior to institute and make a geographical survey of the Black Hills, in Dacotah, appropriating $20,000 for that purpose.

General Burbridge, commanding Department of Kentucky, arrived here to-day, under orders from the War Department. It is understood that he has been sent for, to consult as to the state of affairs in Kentucky, and as to the policy to be adopted in that State.

The debate in the House on the Constitutional amendment, to-day, attracted a crowded audience to the galleries, and presented several striking points. Gen. Rollins gave the response of Missouri's pro-Slavery Congressmen to the action of the Missouri Convention, and abolishing slavery, by making a two and a quarter hours' speech in favor of the amendment, against which he voted and labored, at the last session. He was loudly applauded from the galleries and on the floor, at the close, as well as heartily congratulated by a large number of the members. The extension of his time, after the second hour had expired, was something so unusual as to constitute really the highest compliment his speech received.

Garfield's speech was not half an hour long, but it was one of the most compact and polished bits of argument to which this Congress has listened. His historical proof, that the States as States, never had been sovereign, was entirely novel in the debate on this subject. Thad. Stevens followed Garfield in a few eloquent remarks in reply to Pendleton. His concluding sentences were of crushing severity, referring to some charge which Pendleton had made. He was willing, he said, to hide the safe judgment of time when they were both mouldering in the dust. Epitaphs, if truly written, would give him all the advantage he cared to have. Over the grave of one it would be inscribed—"Here lies the ablest orator of his party, and the most pernicious and effective, because the most able defender of oppression, rebellion and human degradation." Over the other it would be written—"Here lies one who never attained to any high position or great repute, but whose humble ambition it always was to stand on the side of the downtrodden and oppressed."

A petition was presented to the House to-day complaining of the censorship of the press, particularly with reference to the suppression of the news of Butler's removal, and asking for the passage of a law punishing interference with the telegraph, precisely as interference with the mails is punished. It would have been far more influential if, instead of having only the name of a single Washington correspondent, it had borne, as it might have done, the weight of the whole aggrieved and outraged, press of the country.

Mrs. Henry S. Foote, wife of the rebel Senator, arrived here to-night. She was escorted from Alexandria by Secretary Seward.

Charges have been made of want of loyalty in the conduct of managers of certain Navy Yards, particularly in discriminations against loyal men in employing laborers.

Senator Grimes to-day presented the memorial of thirty or more laborers in the Washington Navy Yard, remonstrating against the discharge of loyal laborers, and the appointment of disloyal men, one of whom says the South is right; another that a supporter of Jeff. Davis should be kicked from the Yard; a third that that d—d rag, "the American flag," should not hang out of his window, with many others of a similar character.

The postponment of the election for United States Senator, in the Massachusetts Senate, after the House had voted and given so overwhelming a majority for Henry Wilson, is due to two causes. First, an intrigue has been on foot to nurse Gov. Andrew as a candidate against Wilson for the Senate, in order to force Wilson and Sumner into exerting all their influence to get him out of the way, by having him put in the Cabinet. Second, if Wilson's friends very readily assented to the postponement, it was in the belief that it would insure for him a unanimous vote. No doubt is entertained here of his ultimate election.

Rebels Still Denouncing Davis.

A Military Dictatorship Urged.

Lee's Cavalry Short of Forage.

Compelled to go into Winter Quarters.

Calling of a Convention Opposed.

Members of the Legislature Cannot be Spared from the Army.

Submissionists Soundly Abused.

Gen. Sherman's Conduct Complimented

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The boldness of rebel papers in denouncing Jeff. Davis, and talking about a dictatorship, is attracting much attention here. Three daily papers have long editorials on the subject, but they contain no new facts in relation to the case.

The *Herald's* New Orleans's correspondent in mentioning a skirmish between detachments of the Union Indians and 18th New York cavalry, each mistaking the other for rebels, states that Captain Thompson, of the 16th Indiana, was dangerously wounded.

James River dispatches report that owing to the lack of transportation and forage, caused by General Warren's destruction of the Weldon Railroad to Hicksford, Lee's rebel cavalry have been compelled to withdraw to winter quarters at Hicksford. The rebels have made but little progress in replacing the track torn up by Warren.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, favors the enlarging of Lee's powers and giving him entire control of military affairs, but it opposes the call for a convention, on the ground that the calling of it would require the withdrawal of legislature and others necessary for the convention. It says the proposition for a convention originated with men driven by passion, fear and prejudice to submission.

The *Whig* favors a consolidation of the rebel armies and the removal of Seddon from the War Office.

The *Examiner* says it is not afraid of being conquered by the enemy, so much as of being defeated by Mr. Davis. He defeats all warnings and constitutionally snubs Congress. The press and army call almost unanimously for him to make Lee generalissimo, but he will hear nothing of the kind. It insists that the present course of Davis is tending to break up the confederacy and throw them back under the old rule.

The *Whig* has a very bitter tirade against the submissionists, and all others who see any cause for desponding.

The *Enquirer* insists that the Confederacy is not badly hurt, and thinks it can soon win peace by bravery and determination.

The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes an account of Sherman's position in Savannah, as seen through rebel eyes. It pays high compliment to the excellent behavior of the troops and officers, their kindness to the citizens, and the excellent regulations of Gen. Sherman.

The Wilmington Expedition

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPORT.

The Weather and Navy the Cause of Failure.

Delay Gave Time to the Rebels to Reinforce Fort Fisher.

NEW YORK, January 14.

A very lengthy dispatch has been received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, containing the full detailed official report of Butler to Grant, of the late Wilmington enterprise. It is furnished by Secretary Granby Grant. General Butler states that after embarking his forces on board transports, he was detained from the 9th to the 15th of December, waiting Porter's fleet to join the transport fleet off Cape Henry, on the 11th, arriving at the rendezvous off New Inlet on the evening of the 15th, where they waited until the 18th, having the finest weather possible. On the evening of the 18th Porter came from Beaufort to the rendezvous, when the sea became rough, and on the 19th a wind sprang up, making it impossible to land troops, and by the advice of Porter the troops were rendezvoued at Beaufort. This was necessary, as the transports were coaled for ten days, and at that time had been then consumed. For four days the wind blew a gale, during which the transports were coaled and watered. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the 24th, Butler came in sight of Fort Fisher and found the naval fleet bombarding it. The powder boat having been exploded the morning previous, arrangements were made to land troops the next morning under convoy of the gunboats. As soon as the fire of the Half Moon and Flag Pond Hill batteries had been silenced, which were up the shore, two or three miles above Fort Fisher, Porter was sanguine he had silenced Fort Fisher. He was urged, if that were so, to run by the fort into Cape Fear river, and then the troops could land and hold the beach without fear of being shelled by the rebel gunboats. The Tallahassee being seen in the river, Gen. Butler argued, if Porter would put his ships in the river, the army could supply him across the beach, and that at least the blockade of Wilmington would be thus effectual, even if they did not capture the fort. Porter replied, they would probably destroy the boat by torpedos if she attempted to run by, and was reminded that the army might lose five hundred men by assault, and his boat would not weigh in the balance, even in a money point of view, with the loss of these men. Porter declined going, and the expedition was deprived of that essential element of success. At noon of the 20th the batteries were reported silenced, and the transports successfully headed their troops. Finding that the reconnoitering party landed on the beach to hold the shore, Butler determined to land a force to attempt the assault. Curtis' brigade pushed within two hundred yards of Fort Fisher, capturing their Half-moon battery and men. This skirmish line advanced to within seventy-five yards of the Fort, the garrison being kept in their bomb proof by the naval fire. When the fire of the navy ceased the parapet was fully manned, and a personal examination by Butler, within a few hundred feet of Fort Fisher, decided for it to be impracticable for assault by extensive stockade bastions, fifteen feet high and a fifteen feet wide west ditch, and that no material damage had been done to the fort by the navy's seventeen thirty guns. They tore up the beach, and the flag, which had been some time before cut down by a shell, was replaced on the ridge of the ditch, and an orderly was killed about a third a mile from the fort. The report that any soldiers entered the fort is a mistake. During this time Admiral Lamberton captured two hundred and eighteen men and ten commissioned officers of the North Carolina Reserves. Gen Butler learned from these prisoners that two brigades were within supporting distance within two miles of the rear of his forces, and their skirmishers were actually engaged, and the remainder of Hok's Division had arrived the night previous. Weitzel was captured on the march, thus forming a force outside of the works superior to Butler's.

In the meantime the weather become bad, the surf rolling in so high landing became difficult. At this time, Weitzel reported to Butler that to assault the works in his judgment, and that of experienced officers of his command, was impossible with any prospect of success. This opinion coincided with Butler's, but much as he regretted the necessity of abandoning the attempt, yet he considered the duty plain. Not so strong a work as Fort Fisher had been taken by assault during the war, and he refers to the slaughtered thousands in Mexico on Fort Hudson and at Wagner. Butler says:

I therefore ordered that no assault should be made, and the troops to re-embark. While preparations for embarking were making, the firing of the navy ceased. The guns of the fort were fully manned, and a sharp fire of musketry, grape and shell was opened on the plane over which the column must have advanced. It was found impossible to get the troops all aboard before the sea ran so high as to render further embarkation, or even sending of supplies ashore.

On the 26th having made all proper dispositions for getting the troops on board, Gen. Butler again reported to Porter that the fact that they were ready to sail for Fortress Monroe, in obedience to orders from the Lieutenant General.

Gen. Butler states that he learned from deserters and prisoners that the supposition when the expedition was planned, that Wilmington was entirely dependent upon Sherman was correct, and so at the time of the arrival of the army off Wilmington, there being less than four hundred men in Fort Fisher, and less than one thousand within fifteen miles; that the delay of three days, waiting the arrival of the Navy, and further delay by the heavy storm of the 23d, 24th and 25th gave time for reinforcements to arrive from Richmond. The instructions of the Lieutenant General did not contemplate a siege. He had neither siege train nor material for such a contingency. General Butler here says, the exigency of possible delays, for which the foresight of the commander of the armies had not provided, had arisen to-wit: the large reinforcement of the garrison, with the fact that the navy had exhausted their supply of ammunition in the bombardment, left me with no alternative but to return with my army to the Army of the James. The loss of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 16th, 17th and 18th, was the immediate cause of the failure of the expedition. It is not my province, even, to suggest blame to the navy for their delay of four days at Beaufort. I know none of the reasons which do or do not justify it. It is to be presumed they are sufficient.

General Butler then refers to the excellent behavior of the troops and the assistance afforded him by certain naval officers.

The report of General Weitzel states that after getting a full survey of Fort Fisher, he frankly informed General Butler that it would be butchery to order an assault on that work under the circumstances.

Gen. Curtis' and Gen. Ames' reports are appended, confirming of the above essential points, and a letter of Gen. Grant's telegrams and orders to Butler conclude the report.

Gen. Grant, in his endorsement of Gen. Butler's report, says it was never intended that Gen. Butler should accompany the expedition, Gen. Weitzel being specially named as commander.

Gen. Grant thinks the delay in the moving of the expedition can be charged to waiting fo the gun-powder boat to be prepared.

Grant says Butler is in error in stating that the embarkation of troops was by the instructions, as the instructions never contemplated the withdrawal after a landing had been effected.

Gen. Grant says, in his order, that the first object of the expedition was to close the port of Wilmington, and, if successful, to capture the city itself.

From Army of the Potomac

A Breach in the Dutch Gap Canal.

Rebels Refuse to Exchange Newspapers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 11.

The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week have swollen James river to several feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the banks are flooded, making travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant. The river is full of drift wood, a great deal of which comes from above the canal. I learned last evening that the high tides has caused an opening in the bulk head of the canal, and that a channel of water is now flowing through it some eight or ten feet wide, and several deep; the elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do. There were no fresh arrivals from Richmond yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not relish. About thirty deserters came in yesterday, and report that a rebel force of 5,000 have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina to meet Sherman.

A Cargo of Provisions for Savannah.

OVERLAND MAIL DISCONTINUED.

NEW YORK, January 13.

Colonel Allen is to send a cargo of provisions by the Daniel Webster, to-morrow night, for the suffering people of Georgia. The American Missionary Association sends Rev. S. W. Magill to Savannah, to look after the wants of the negroes freed by General Sherman. He will also examine into the condition of the loyal white people, with a view to facilitate measures for their relief, if necessary.

Owing to the Indian troubles on the plains, the overland mail has been discontinued. The last mail left here yesterday.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 13.

EVENING BOARD.

Stocks weak. Gold heavy; sales after call at 218; at Board, 218¾. New York Central, 117½; Erie, 83½; Hudson, 139½; Reading, 105½; Michigan Southern, 72½; Illinois Central, 124½; Pittsburgh, 95½; Rock Island, 102; Northwestern, 34½; Northwestern preferred, 68¾; Fort Wayne, 98; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates 30¾; Cumberland, 35¾.

Young Men's M. L. Association.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Reports of Officers—Flattering Condition of the Association.

The annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute was held last evening, at the Library, corner of Penn and St Clair street. The contest for officers of the association for the ensuing year was quite spirited, although the best of feeling prevailed among the members. As will be seen the regular ticket, headed by F. R. Brunot, Esq., the former president was elected, with the exception of O. P. Scaife, who was beaten by Henry Hays. Following is the official result of the election

Regular Ticket.	*Library Hall Ticket.*
PRESIDENT.	
*F. R. Brunot..... 149	Thomas F. Rabe 98
VICE PRESIDENT.	
*Wm. Frew..... 154	T. N. Miller..... 92
SECRETARY.	
*W. B. Edwards..... 227	No opposition.
TREASURER.	
*R. S. Smith..... 230	No opposition.
DIRECTORS.	
*Jos. S. Morrison... 136	S. A. Long..... 71
*James J. Donnell.. 152	J. B. Laughlin..... 77
*Henry Holdship.. 142	A.W. Howard..... 94
*James B. Scott..... 125	E. T. Drayo..... 115
*W. D. McGowan... 116	James E Dickson.... 98
AUDITORS.	
*J. Cohen..... 120	G. Follansbee 118
*W. P. Wooldridge 133	W. W. Speer..... 107
O. P. Scaife 106	*Henry Hays..... 118

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—Your Board of Managers have the satisfaction to report the year just past as one of prosperity to the Association, and especially encouraging in evidences of its enlarged usefulness and increasing favor to the community.

FINANCES.—The Treasurer's account, to which you are referred for details, is made up to the 9th inst., and shows a balance in the Treasury, at that date, of $1,479 58. As this may include some of the receipts, in advance, of the year 1865, we give the following summary from the books, on the 1st of January:

Total receipts during the year 1864.....	$3,915 90
Total expenditures " "	2,154 57
Balance.....	$1,761 33
Less unpaid book bills.....	$166 57
Addition to salary of Librarian...	200 00
	366 57
Leaving the treasury to begin the year 1865.....	$1,394 76

The balance in the treasury in 1864 was $39 10.

This gratifying exhibit indicates that the incoming board will be able to spend at least $1,500 in the purchase of new books for the library. And the facts that all the current publications, and many standard works will be added, will stimulate to a large increase of membership.

LIBRARY.—From the report of the Library Committee, which is also submitted, we learn that

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as prom ptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Is It Peace?

The New York *Times* holds "that, for the present, it is absolutely useless to expect the slightest encouragement from the JEFF. DAVIS Government that it will open the way for the return of the South to the Union." It must be conceded that, unless DAVIS has changed completely, and is prepared to do precisely what he has a hundred times declared he will not do, it is the most stupid folly imaginable to indulge in the expectation of anything but the rebuff of every proposition for peace that does not contemplate the permanent division of the country, and the absolute independence of the South. Down to the very latest moment there have been his persistent and unqualified demands. If anything different is to be the result of the negotiations said to have been initiated, it can be on no other theory than that either DAVIS *has* changed or been set aside.

Concerning the probability of a change having taken place in the mind of the Arch-Traitor, it is proper to note the suggestive action in the rebel House of Representatives, where, as long ago as the 17th of last month, in secret session, the naked proposition to appoint commissioners to meet a similar body on the part of the United States, with the view of negotiating for peace, was gravely considered, though without coming to a conclusion on that day. There is much reason to suppose that subsequently the proposition was adopted, and that the commissioners have in some sort entered on the performance of their mission.

Now here is a change scarcely less significant than would be the relenting of JEFF. DAVIS, and that is that, as a fact, there has been a great change in the minds of the rebel leaders, which, we conclude, may be accepted as proof of a still greater change in the minds of the Southern people generally. This latter, after all, is the fact of greatest importance; for, we conclude, it is the people that the Government must deal with, if it expects to obtain a permanent peace without a sacrifice, either now or at some future day.

Present indications therefore, while they should not be accepted as securing immediate peace, may be regarded as proof positive of a state of things that amounts to "the condition precedent" to such an auspicious an event.

The Present Revenue Law Sufficient.

It is conceded to be natural with the human family to consider taxes at any time rather troublesome, and the necessity for their imposition is generally overlooked. The magnitude of the rebellion, and the stupendous efforts required for its suppression, have entailed heavy taxes upon the Northern people, but not greater than a patriotic country should willingly bear. Many whose belief is that all they were sent into this world for was to get and to hold, become exceedingly lachrymose and grumble and complain without stint at the imposition of ever so slight an increase of tax for the support of the Government. These are all comprised in that class of people who retard the growth of cities and towns, and who oppose every movement for the development of a place and the increase of its wealth and prosperity, on account of the expense. Of such people, fortunately, Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania has but few, if any, as is evidenced in the millions of dollars invested by our citizens in the Government securities, in the large sums contributed to the philanthropic schemes for the benefit of our soldiers and their families, and in many other ways too numerous to enumerate. Our leading financiers and business men have, unsolicited and at all times when desired, lent a helping hand to the Government, and the spirit universally manifested among them has been that what wealth they enjoyed was at the service of the country. No complaints of taxation have ever passed from their lips, but, on the contrary, a hearty concurrence with all the demands of the Government.

Leading financiers of the country have recently been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, and they have succeeded, we understand, in impressing that official with the fact that the present Revenue law, if properly enforced, would yield the Government all the revenue necessary, without resorting to increased taxation. This view is taken by the principal men of the country, who have given the subject that consideration it should receive. The principal object to be attained now by the Government is the proper enforcement of the present revenue law, and now that is to be accomplished is the first question for solution by the Treasury authorities. The people will certainly give their aid in the matter of its enforcement, if the proper way be pointed out to them in which to do it. There is neither reason nor justice in compelling those who now fully and willingly pay their own taxes and dues, to pay those of defaulters, and it is imperatively just to the patriotic supporters of the Government that some scheme should be devised by which the non-paying community may be brought to realize their duty in the premises.

RETALIATION.—The New York *Post* thinks that, while we feed the people of Savannah, nothing should be left undone by the Government, Congress and the Nation to rescue "the thousands of our dear, brave brothers, who have fallen into the clutches of the infamous despotism at Richmond, and its subordinate agents, such as Hog WINDER." The *Post* concludes that there "are men in Savannah of importance and influence with the rebel Government, who have supported all its fortunes from the first, and who are equal participants with it in the deliberate murder of our soldiers." As proper retaliation, therefore, the *Post* thinks "these should be taken as hostages for the safety and good treatment of those who have been denied the rights of prisoners and the privilege of communicating with their friends."

We venture to remind the *Post* that we have now, and for many months have had in our hands, more than as many rebel prisoners who might have been put on a footing of equality with our men in the hands of "such as Hog WINDER," and certainly with quite as much propriety as citizens of Savannah can be.

THERE is excellent evidence of the fact that Stonewall Jackson favored the murder of all Union prisoners. The Reverend Professor Dabney, of Richmond, a personal friend and admirer of Jackson, has just published a memoir of the latter, in London, in which he says that Jackson was one of those who, at the outbreak of hostilities, tried to unite "the Christian people," North and South, in an effort to stop the war, and, having failed in this, maintained that, "it was the true policy of the South to take no prisoners," as *"the war was an offense against humanity so monstrous that it outlawed those who shared its guilt beyond the pale of forbearance."*

DECLINE OF THE WHALE FISHERY.—The New Bedford *Standard* of Monday, has an elaborate article upon the whale fishery of the nations, showing the comparative business transacted in the past year, from which we make the following extract:

The diminution of the whaling fleet has continued the past year, but the decrease is small compared with the previous few years, and we hope it has now reached its minimum. The decrease for the year has been 27 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,872. The decrease in the district of New Bedford has been 27 vessels, while the number of vessels added at the ports of New London and Sag Harbor has counterbalanced the number withdrawn from other ports out side this district.

In 1846 the tonnage engaged in this fishery amounted to 230,215; now it is only 79,902. In 1858 sperm oil sold at 63 cents per gallon; in 1864, 68 92½; whale oil in 1831, 80½; now $1 25½ bone in 1841, 19 cents per pound; now $1 82½.

Phillip and Meyer Wallach have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Washington, and the payment of a fine of $1,000 for selling goods to a blockade runner for Moseby.

General Intelligence.

The tobacco merchants of New York have organized an "Exchange," for the promotion of the tobacco trade generally and that of New York in particular.

The only son of Governor Ogelsby, of Illinois, aged six years, died on Monday, of diphtheria. The fact was announced in the Legislature, and the ceremonies of Governor Ogelby's inauguration were postponed until Monday next.

The trial of Captain Charles W. Lyman, Transportation Quartermaster, is progressing at Memphis. W. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, coal merchant, was examined at length in reference to the alleged charge of paying $200 to Captain Lyman to obtain the release of a low-boat at the time in the service of the Government.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati has effected a lease of the Ladies' Ordinary at the Burnet House for five years, at the rate of $5,5000 per annum, and will commence in a few days the work of transforming that elegant apartment into a banking house.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for five thousand men to work on the grade of the road over the Sierra Nevada mountains. They expect to have fifty-two miles in running order by August.

The amount of gold brought to New York from California this year is $12,952,967, less than for any year since 1854, except in 1858, when the amount was 11 935,47c. The whole amount of California gold that has arrived at New York since 1854 is $356,515, 824.

Galignani says that Dr. Decaisne, of Antwerp, announces that the itch may be cured instantaneously by simply applying (without rubbing) petroleum to the parts affected. The mere emanations of that oil are sufficient to disinfect the patient's clothes, and Dr. Decaisne adds that all other parasites of the human body may be destroyed immediately by the same means.

An army chaplain calls attention to the common need among soldiers of postage stamps, and urges their friends to include them among their gifts.

Parties interested in the manufacture of sugar from corn are actively engaged in Buffalo in making preparations for the extensive manufacture of the same, and will put the new staple on the market in a few days. Developments already made warrant the conclusion that the enterprise will be a complete success.

The returns of the internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year, show that New York paid $16,851,113 01; Massachusetts, $8,277,803 02; Illinois, $8,389 496 02; and so on down to Kansas, which paid but $17,039 21. The manufacturers of chewing tobacco in the State of New York paid $1,394,937 02; of smoking tobacco, prepared with the stems in, $346,804 87; of smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, $6,972 92; of cigars valued at not over $5 per thousand, $9 8 01; of cigars valued at over $5 and not over $10 per thousand, $12,623 80; of cigars valued at over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, $117,963 26; and of cigars valued at over $20 per thousand, $3,942 10.

The English *Army and Navy Gazette* has been informed that the action between the Alabama and Kearsarge made a deep impression upon the mind of the Emperor Napoleon, and convinced him that rifled guns of comparatively small bore were no match for heavy Dahlgren and Rodman guns mounted on vessels of the Kearsarge class. In consequence, the manufacture of six ton steel rifled guns was delayed, and a number of heavy, muzzle-loading guns have been ordered.

Arrangements are in progress at Chicago for establishing a stock exchange, with every prospect of success. A movement has also been started there for the organization of a Clearing House Association, similar to that in operation in New York.

Regular postal communication is soon to be established between Savannah and the northern states. The Savannah Postoffice is now in charge of Colonel A. Burkhalter, Assistant Agent of the Postoffice Department, and the superintendent of military mails.

The *Monthly Journal*, published by the American Unitarian denomination, gives the following information of the number of ministers and societies belonging to the body: The whole number of societies is 259, an increase of three over last year. In 1820 there were 193 societies; the increase for thirty-five years has therefore been about thirty per cent. Of these 259 societies 171 are supplied, and the whole number of ministers is 328. This includes professors in colleges, chaplaiships, &c.; 136 of these are unsettled, 190 settled. Last year there were 329 ministers. Meadville, Pa., has two theological schools in the denomination; in Cambridge, and in Meadville, Pa.

The *United States Mail*, the official paper of the Postoffice Department, says that "postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postage, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, providing one-twentieth part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, or one-twentieth part missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue, should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, in Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new."

The obstructions by the stone fleet in Charleston Harbor have simply served to divide the channel into two parts.

The annual meeting and election of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will take place in Harrisburg on the 17th.

The Galt House, destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., was one of the landmarks of Louisville and the West. It is among the oldest buildings in the city, having been built as early as 1825, and has been noted as the "best hotel in the West," after leaving the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. Charles Dickens gave it this title and reputation in his diary of his travels in this country, calling to its air of luxuriance and cleanliness. Next to the Lindell House, at St. Louis, it was the largest hotel in the West. During the present war it has been the scene of many interesting events. In 1861 Generals Sherman, Buell, Anderson and others made their headquarters there. In September, 1862, General Joh. C. Davis shot General William Nelson in the public hall of the building. Many not less interesting but less public scenes have been enacted here, not the least interesting of which were the conferences with Secretary Cameron, which resulted in General Sherman's removal from command in 1861, and the grand council of war which removed General Buell from the same command in 1862. The house had just changed hands, Captain Silas F. Millar, who was the lessee last year, retiring in favor of Mrs. Benjamin J. Adams, the present lessee. The building was owned by a stock company.

THE FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Gazette* that the receipts into the treasury of this association since the meeting in Arch Street Meeting House last month have been $20,242 29, of which $2,579 40 was from Friends and others in England and Ireland. The total contributions to the general funds reach over one hundred thousand dollars ($100,189 50), of which nearly twenty-three thousand dollars have been received from Friends abroad.

The expenditures have been: For clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., nearly fourteen thousand dollars, while the instruction and industrial committees have not been idle, so that the balance now in hand is only about five thousand dollars, which will soon be exhausted, as the monthly expenditure for teachers alone is now about one thousand dollars. During the short period of less than two months the receipts from the stores have amounted to $42,474 49.

A MESSAGE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—M Prevost Parodal, of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, in an article that appeared on the 22d inst., on the subject of President Lincoln's Message, says:

"The London *Times* calls it a most uncomfortable message for the American people, and the *Times* is right. But it is easy to imagine another still less comfortable, that is one which would announce to the people of the United States that they had ceased to exist as a great nation, and that a rival Republic, a formidable foreign power, was about to rise on its frontier. It would be natural that such a message should be hailed with joy in London; but a Frenchman will be excused if he prays that he may never have the unhappiness of reading it."

The Laurel Lick Oil Company, Fayette county, commenced boring on their lands last Saturday. Their lands are located some three miles from Connellsville, near the old Breakneck furnace, on what was called, in the original plot, Laurel Lick run. This location was selected by an experienced geologist from the Venango oil region, who has indicated sites for more than one hundred wells. In addition to the usual favorable indications, the water standing on the surface was carefully analized and found to contain a large per centage of Petroleum.

REMOVAL OF BUTLER.—Speaking of the removal of Gen. Butler, the *Tribune*, editorially, says: "Our own conviction, derived from very accurate sources of information, is that Gen. Butler is in no wise responsible for the failure of the expedition against Wilmington, but, on the contrary, when the whole truth shall be known, he will receive the approbation of the country for having avoided a useless waste of life in an attack which the unaccountable delay of the squadron had rendered hopeless."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A distant observation of the action by the Massachusetts Senate, in postponing the election of a United States Senator till the second Tuesday in February, leads us to suppose that the election of Gov. ANDREW, and not Mr. WILSON, is a possible event.

HON. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says: "The United States have never been represented in this country by a man who has performed the most difficult duties with more tact and ability than Mr. Adams has done. He mixes so much in society that he is so acute in his knowledge of character, and he watches so closely every turn of opinion, that he must be able to render invaluable service to his own government."

GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.—There is reason to believe that Gen. SHERIDAN will succeed Gen. BUTLER as commander of the Army of the James.

The President of the Washington horse-railroad gave Mrs. Lincoln a beautiful span of horses as a New Year's present.

THE PULPIT.

PREPARATION FOR TIME.

A New-Years' Sermon.

By Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE D. D.

And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them. And David put them off him.—I Samuel, xvii: 39.

To a reflective mind all periods of human life are solemn and suggestive. The return of a birthday, or of any marked anniversary, awakens conjecture as to the future, while it furnishes material for comparisons of the present with the past.

On these principles, New Years' Day may afford a special opportunity for suggestions and remonstrances such as are always timely, but which too generally fail to meet with sympathy, or with that state of mind which is best fitted to receive them. It is a great thing when men are prepared to feel and think together, and New Years' Day is a sort of common birthday, when all the feelings of one's personal anniversary are renewed in each individual, so that thousands are sensible of a common advance towards eternity. The great tide of life moves so that we feel it. New Year's Day is the anniversary which gives a perceptible unity to a whole generation. We all find ourselves born at once into a fresh and mysterious epoch of the world's history. We look at one another with curiosity and with something of anxiety too, as if the new stage of existence must bring forth something of momentous concern to all. And though the day itself, as a starting point, is arbitrary and conventional, yet, as it is generally received, it is a reality, and proves itself capable of affecting the heart. Our little planet has finished another of her numbered circuits around the sun, bearing through space her burthen of misery and sin, and withal, her glorious elements of a new creation and her treasures of faith and hope and charity. Inimitable clock-work! Mysterious dial-plate! which makes time out of eternity and measures periods by which God Himself condescends to regulate even things in Heaven. How sublime the reflection that these years are all calendered by the Most High, and are filling up the limits of His patience and forbearance, while they are bringing on the judgment in its season, and hastening the fearful day when "all these things shall be dissolved." Such is a Christian's foremost thought, but even men of the world are not incompetent to thoughts which connect with Providence, and may be shaped religiously. "No one," says poor Charles Lamb, "ever regarded the first of January with indifference; it is that time in all the circle of the year, I count upon what is left." Yes, indeed, and who can forget at such a date that "our times are in God's hands." The reflection that these successive stages of our mortal life are absolutely beyond our control; that they are limited and are rapidly consuming; that the end is near at furthest, and that there is an untried region which has no limits nor measures, is enough to make any man serious who is not a fool.

Oh, the possibilities of a single twelve-month! To some, what eternal changes it must bring. Gray hairs are here and there upon thee, oh young man; how long must thou have reckoned yourself! Have you not seen the first withered flakes of Autumn drop into the dark river and disappear, while the deep white snows of winter lie long unmelted? Even so, human life is more uncertain is middle-life than hale and frosty age! Review the dead of past years. How many have died young; how many in full career! From those very courts in which this house how many of our fellow-worshippers have passed suddenly away. The great summoner is even now amongst us; whom next shall he single out? to whom does he put down that the places which now know him shall soon know him no more? I look about me and shrink from the reply. But it is not death alone that makes the future fearful. Who but God can unfold a single year's contingencies of woe? How dangerous to make even experience our only monitor, when even experience found experience and falsify all calculation, are continually falling out suddenly when men think not? Futurity, like other passions, is most exciting because we strive to make out its shape, and advance towards it in the dark, yet in fact it is no specre, but a gigantic reality, a "strong man armed." There is no man living who can afford to confront it without defense upon which he can rely. The text suggests discretion in the choice of our reliances, and such is the aim of my exhortations.

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When the stripling David was going forth to encounter the champion of Goth, he relied on the experiences of the past; in which God had proved Himself able and ready to help him in time of need. In this reliance he was not afraid to encounter Goliah with such simple weapons as he had been used to in former times. And for these very arms, David relied on obedience to the King, and he "essayed to go in it." But of what use to him was that sinowy but burthensome armor? How would it help him in tackling a giant whose spear was as a weaver's beam? He wisely judged that Despair is best encountered with other weapons than such as he carries himself. "And David said unto Saul I cannot go with these for I have not proved them."

Let us observe, then, how David prepared himself for his exploit, after he had discarded the useless armor of Saul. "He took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them into the shepherds bag which he had, even in a scrip, and his sling was in his hand, and he drew near to the Philistines." He did not discard the use of means; he enlisted skill and common sense, and adapted his means to his end and so went forward. But we are not to suppose that the force of the contrast is seen in the difference between shield and spear, and the sling and stones. We shall soon see that David's great reliance was the name of his God as the object of his faith. When the Philistine scorned and cursed him, he answered: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel."

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THE PULPIT.

PREPARATION FOR TIME.

A New-Years' Sermon.

By Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE D. D.

And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them. And David put them off him.—I Samuel, xvii: 39.

To a reflective mind all periods of human life are solemn and suggestive. The return of a birthday, or of any marked anniversary, awakens conjecture as to the future, while it furnishes material for comparisons of the present with the past.

On these principles, New Years' Day may afford a special opportunity for suggestions and remonstrances such as are always timely, but which too generally fail to meet with sympathy, or with that state of mind which is best fitted to receive them. It is a great thing when men are prepared to feel and think together, and New Years' Day is a sort of common birthday, when all the feelings of one's personal anniversary are renewed in each individual, so that thousands are sensible of a common advance towards eternity. The great tide of life moves so that we feel it. New Year's Day is the anniversary which gives a perceptible unity to a whole generation. We all find ourselves born at once into a fresh and mysterious epoch of the world's history. We look at one another with curiosity and with something of anxiety too, as if the new stage of existence must bring forth something of momentous concern to all. And though the day itself, as a starting point, is arbitrary and conventional, yet, as it is generally received, it is a reality, and proves itself capable of affecting the heart. Our little planet has finished another of her numbered circuits around the sun, bearing through space her burthen of misery and sin, and withal, her glorious elements of a new creation and her treasures of faith and hope and charity. Inimitable clock-work! Mysterious dial-plate! which makes time out of eternity and measures periods by which God Himself condescends to regulate even things in Heaven. How sublime the reflection that these years are all calendered by the Most High, and are filling up the limits of His patience and forbearance, while they are bringing on the judgment in its season, and hastening the fearful day when "all these things shall be dissolved." Such is a Christian's foremost thought, but even men of the world are not incompetent to thoughts which connect with Providence, and may be shaped religiously. "No one," says poor Charles Lamb, "ever regarded the first of January with indifference; it is that time in all the circle of the year, I count upon what is left." Yes, indeed, and who can forget at such a date that "our times are in God's hands." The reflection that these successive stages of our mortal life are absolutely beyond our control; that they are limited and are rapidly consuming; that the end is near at furthest, and that there is an untried region which has no limits nor measures, is enough to make any man serious who is not a fool.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
dec31 3m

FOR SALE—

100 Hot Bed Sash and Frames,

and boards for covering same. Strawberry boxes and cases, gardening tools.

Apply at 43 Market street or on the premises, opposite Oakland Railway Station, Oakland, immediately.
ja14-3t

TO LET—

That large and commodious room known as the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

and now occupied by the Board of Trade, No. 78 Fourth street. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., apply at adjoining office, to

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
ja14-3t

SMOKING TOBACCO AND PIPES

Turkish, Kullikinick, Fancy Papered Tobacco; Virginia Big Lick, Cut and Dry, in bulk. Sold for lowest price, at

R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

N. B.—Liberal discount to trade.
ja14

PURE RYE WHISKY.

California Wine and Brandy.

Fulton's Cough Syrup.
Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

Wholesale and retail, at
Lubin's C. Cream.
ja14 FULTON'S, 67 Fifth street.

CALL AND EXAMINE

PRICES

AND

COMPARE GOODS,

AT

No. 54 Market street.

SOUTH & ROSS.
ja14

FOR SALE—

A CHOICE BUILDING SITE.

Five Acres on the Minersville Turnpike,

two and a half miles from the Court House, adjoining property of Mrs. Grant and Messrs. Pennock, Childs, and McCreery.

The easy access to this property, by good common roads, as well as by steam and horse railways, the neighborhood, and the character of the ground itself, combine to make it a desirable Site for the

Country Home of a Business Man.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)
ja14

GET THE BEST.

HUNT'S

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS,

MAPS OF

VENANGO COUNTY OIL REGIONS.

Improved edition. Just out.

Size 24x30 inches.

THE BEST MAPS YET PUBLISHED.

Those at Hunt Liberty this book of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Greensburgh *Herald* please copy, and charge COMMERCIAL. ja 4

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said Company, payable on demand, for the last six months, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A SHARE, free from United States Revenue Tax, payable at the stockholders' offices in this city, as heretofore.

W. BAKEWELL,
ja13 Treasurer,

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM

of the late SOLOMON KEMP, deceased, containing about 245 acres, situated in Unity tp., Westmoreland Co., between Greensburg and Pleasant Unity, and near the Latrobe and Irwin Station farm, is offered for sale. Those wishing to buy should see the property and apply to WM. ROBINSON, in Greensburg, or to A. C. KEMP, on the premises, before the 25th of January. Letters should enclose P. O. stamps to insure answer.
ja13-3t

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1865.

TO BAKERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 12th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with Bread for six months from the 16th instant. Loaves to weigh 1½ and 3 pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf or full weight.

By direction of the Commissioners.

ja5-6t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PLANING AND SAWMILL FOR SALE.

A Steam Planing and Sawmill, situated at Monongahela City, with two necessary machinery, now doing a large and paying business; with double Dwelling, Boat Yard &c., all in good order. Lot 275 feet river front, and in depth 200 feet. This affords a good opportunity to men wishing to engage in the lumber business. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

ja6 S. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—

A white and tan colored ALDERNEY BULL. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
ja2-10t residence near East Liberty.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of Stockholders in the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., will be held, pursuant to the By-Laws, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., at the office of JAMES CLAGHORN, Esq., 207 Church street, Philadelphia.

J. MASLIN COOPER,
ja10-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.

Containing 105 acres, 75 of which is cleared and fenced. Improvements are a two story frame dwelling, with five rooms, stable and granery, 3½ acres planted with an excellent orchard. Water in every field. Fifteen acres in meadow. Half fall crop goes to the purchaser. Situated in Indiana county, two miles from Homer Station, four miles from Indiana town. This farm is offered at a very low figure, and terms made easy. Apply to R. McLAIN & Co.,
ja13 No. 102 Fourth street.

W. W. JORDON.....S. HOLLISTER.....J. R. POWELL

JORDON, HOLLISTER & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay, Grass Seeds, Lard, Butter, Eggs Green Apples, &c., &c.,

355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFERENCES—Wilson, Carr & Co., Pittsburgh; Head & Metzgar, Pittsburgh.
no3-3m

VENITIAN BLIND TRIMMINGS,

In new Patterns and Colors.

WHITE MARBLE TABLE OIL CLOTH.

OIL CLOTH RUGS

PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS.

PHILADELPHIA GREEN OIL CLOTH.

The above new goods just opened for

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

at the

CARPET STORE

of

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street,

de16 next to Postoffice and Custom House, 2d floor

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Desirous of starting in the business are now offered a RARE CHANCE to purchase a

FIRST CLASS GALLERY

at a GREAT BARGAIN for cash. That old established and popular Photograph Gallery, Nos. 90 and 92 FEDERAL street, Allegheny city, with all the modern appliances of the Art, together with over 20,000 NEGATIVES, will be sold cheap.

Address

B. L. H. DABBS,

No. 70 FIFTH STREET,

ja12-1w PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

THE BLOCK COMMITTEES

will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the house of E. F. A. Faulkaber's, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
ja13-1t

NEW BOOKS.

Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. Price	$6 75
Lamb's Elians	2 25
D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature 2 vols	4 00
Studies for stories, by Jean Ingelow	1 75
Enoch Arden. Blue and Gold

The Daily Commercial

CHARITY.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no words of thirtless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction,
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have wandered in,
Working out his own undoing,
With his reckl lessness and sin;
Think, placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion,
Win thee back to truth again?

Th re are s ots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosom glad;
Better have an act that's kindly
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Deem the fount ent to pain.

—Lard and Schoolmate.

United States' Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report of its operations during December, 1864:

Rev. James M. Platt, Zanesville, O.; Rev. H. V. Noyes, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. J. J. Beacom, Findlayville, Pa., have gone as delegates to the army of Potomac.

Rev. C. P. French Buckhanan, West Va., to West Virginia.

Mr. Sylvester Burnham, of Pittsburgh, to the army of Cumberland.

The following contributions have been received by the Treasurer in December:

Canadaville (Butler's co) P Pres Church $ 28 00
First Pres Church East Liberty, Pa. 137 20
Baptist & M E Churches, Birmingham, O 35 00
L A S, Fairmount, W Va. 75 00
L A S, Pleasant Valley, W Va. 20 00
Thanksgiving Col, Fairmont, W Va. 25 00
U P church, Puckatey, West co, Pa. 32 35
Pres Church, Ind, Ind co, Pa. 68 65
Perry Pres Church, Clarion co, Pa. 16 25
Worthville, Jeff co, Pa. 3 40
U P Church, Birmingham, Pa. 56 04
Pres Church, Pleasant Unity, Pa. 37 40
Mount Pleasant Pres Church, Pa. 27 00
Union Meeting, U P Church, Mount Pleasant, Pa. 32 65
Eng Lut Church, Rochester, Pa. 12 05
Churches Utica, Ohio. 52 80
Wesleyan M Church, Millbrook, Pa. 8 00
Collection election Maj. Guy's Mills, Pa. 5 00
Congregations Church, Guy's Mills, Crawford co, Pa. 18 00
Mr. Riddle, Clinton tp, Ven co, Pa. 2 00
M E church, Deerville, O. 22 05
W A Stewart; Ligonier, Pa. 1 00
E P Drums' S S class. 3 50
Pres. & M. E churches, Reinersburg Pa. 100 00
M. E. church, Cadiz, O. 15 40
Raccoon Pres. church. 36 70
U P. church, Uniontown, O. 30 25
Churches, Youngstown, O. 37 65
Brushy, Butler Co., Pres. church. 11 00
Kilgore, Ohio, Pres. church. 23 00
Johnson, Trumbull Co, O. church. 4 50
N. S. Pres church, Erie, Pa. 174 45
Freeburg, N. C. church. 15 40
Scroggsville, Carrol county church. 14 25
Cottage St. E. church, Cattaragus Co, N Y. 26 00
New Berlin, Stark county O church. 12 09
U P. church, Evansburg, Crawford Co, Pa. 26 80
1st Pres. church, Cadiz, O. 75 00
M. E. church, New Cumberland, Tuscarawas county, O. 25 00
Churches, Clarksville, Mercer Co, Pa. 66 00
M. E. church, Pleasant Valley, Erie circuit. 5 75
1st Ger, Luth, church, Warren, Pa. 14 00
M E church, Sugar Grove, Warren Co, Pa. 8 20
Rev. D. Miller, Indiana, need designated. 7 45
U. P. church, Whitermburg, Pa. 60 00
Pres. church, East Liverpool, O. 6 55
Laurel Hill Presbyterian church. 10 15
Elderidge do do 23 85
West Lebanon church. 16 35
McKeesport U. P. church. 17 85
Calvary Epis. church, Lumberville, Pa. 145 55
Centre Pres. church, near Canonsburg, Pa. 61 00
Bridgewater Presbyterian Church. 19 00
Tarentum " " 42 20
Buchanan, West Va 6 00
Farmington, Warren co Pa M E church 22 10
Plum Grove 16 50
Dayton, Armstrong co Pa Union S A S 20 00
O S Presbyterian Church, Meadville, Pa 65 20
Presbyterian church, Mt. Pleasant, Pa. 20 00
U P church, Jefferson, Mercer co, Pa 10 00
1st U P Church, New Castle, Pa. 31 00
Thank offering from a family for the safe return of a son and brother from captivity in a rebel prison. 60 00
U P church, Utica, Venango co, Pa. 22 50
Fairfield, Mercer co, Pa., Pres church. 8 15
1st German Pres church and Sabbath school, Manchester, Pa. 7 50
Bridgeport, Pa, M E Sabbath school. 6 00
M E & M P church, Searpsburg, Pa. 14 00
M E church, Llanville, Venango co Pa 25 00
Presbyterian church, Libertyville, Ia 14 00
U P church, Adamsville, Pa Crawford co 16 00
M E church, Rockland, Venango co, Pa 25 50
Presbyterian and Methodist churches, Meadville, Pa. 101 40
Presbyterian church, Camden Mills, Ill 8 00
North Zion Luth. church and friend. 2 00
1st Presbyterian church, Kittanning, Pa. 152 00
Thanksoffering from three members of Connellsville Pres church, Pa. 15 00
Mt. Moriah Baptist church, Bloomingdale, O. 6 25
Free Presbyterian church, Hainsville, Butler co, Pa. 8 07
U P church, Channelsville, Iowa. 15 00
do do Dewitt, Iowa 10 00
M E church, Harlem Springs, O. 13 85
Soldiers' Friend, Leechburg, Pa. 4 85
Pleasantville church, Venango co, Pa. 5 55
Bethel Aid Society, Delaware Grove, Mercer co, Pa. 26 35
U P church, Iberia, Morrow co, Ohio. 22 10
Part proceeds of concert, Valley church, Finley township, Pa. 71 00
Presbyterian church, Hopewell, Allegheny co, Pa. 33 15
Methodist, 2d Wolf Run church. 12 00
do Allen Grove do 5 00
U P church, Yellow Creek, Jefferson co. 23 80
Indept Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh 31 05
U P church, Robinson Run, Pa. 35 00
Baldwin Chapel M E church, Allegheny co, Pa. 6 10
S A S, Stewartsville, Westmoreland co, Pa. 4 05
U P church, Wellsville, O. 13 00
Murraysville church, Westm co, Pa. 41 40
1st Pres church, Mercer co, Pa. 20 55
Pres church, Plain Grove, Lawrence co, Pa 36 00
Sirattonville church, Clarion co. 13 00
Pres church, Bedford, O. 21 10
do do Northfield, O. 35 00
Union Relief Ass'n W Pa and W Va. 90 00
Ev. Luth. church, New Rumley. 7 88
Concord Presbyterian church, Armstrong Co, Pa. 14 00
Glade Run Presbyterian church, Armstrong Co, Pa. 81 00
Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, Pa. 57 75
U P church, Canoonsburg. 32 50
Fairfield and Union Presbyterian churches, Leglocoer Valley, Pa. 44 00
U P church, Fairfield tp, Legloeer Valley, Pa. 10 00
M E Church, do do. 1 00
Leatherwood church, Clarion co, Pa. 8 00
Union Thanksgiving Meeting, North East, Erie co, Pa. 85 40
S A S, Cooperstown, Venango Co, Pa. 16 30
U P church, Fairview, O. 15 25
U P church, Deer Creek, Tuscarawas co, Pa. 26 00
Presbyterian church, Amity, Mercer co, Pa. 13 00
Presbyterian church, Hainsville, Butler co, Pa. 7 50
M E church, Summersville, Pa. 16 80
M E church, Hobb, Pa. 3 20
Amity, O. 53 00
English Luth church, Canton, O. 37 55
Elk Lick church, Pa. 6 00
Belmont U P church, Glencoe, O. 70 40
Bahman Geo, Pittsburgh. 100 00
1st Eng Luth church, Pittsburgh, addi. 20 00
H D, Pittsburgh 5 00
1st and 2d Presbyterian chs, Zanesville, O 94 20
U P church, Blairsville, Pa. 68 50
Pres and M E churches, Liberty, O. 14 75
M E church, Girard, O. 10 75
Reformed Pres church, Elizabeth, Pa. 32 15
U P church, Mt Nebo, Allegheny co, Pa. 26 21
U P church, Worthington, Armstrong co, Pa. 34 00
M E church, Loydsville, O. 25 00
M E ch, Franklin, Brooke co, W Va. 32 10
Bethel Pres ch, Washington co, Iowa. 5 55
United churches, Kingsville, Ashtabula co, Ohio. 24 00
United chs, Hart's Grove, Ashtabula co, O 10 00
do Windsor, do 11 50
4th U P church, Pittsburgh 45 00
James McCord, do 10 00
U P church, Steubenville, O 45 00
Lost Creek Presbyterian church. 32 00
Pine Grove Presbyterian S S church. 53 20
Presbyterian church, Mill Creek, Pa. 16 00
U P church, Smith Creek, Ill. 27 88
Sol Festival, M E church, Hazeldell, Ill. 69 82
1st Reformed Presbyterian ch, Allegheny 39 30
Salt Creek church, Muskingum co, O. 33 35
Mechanicsburg and armagh M E churches, Pa. 38 75
Black Lick M E church, Pa. 38 40
M E churches, Brockwayville, Erie co. 11 87
Ladies' S A S, Harrisville, Pa. 20 25
State Lick Pres church, Armstrong co, Pa 17 05
James and Rachel Thomas, North Sewickly, Pa. 20 00
U P church, Lower Chanceford, Pa. 24 00
Pres church, Emlinton, Pa. 33 50
Lebanon Pres church. 20 00
New Bethlehem church. 7 50
Ev Luth church, Middle Lancaster, Pa. 15 00
G B, Zelienople, Pa. 4 00
Ladies Asso, New Salem church, Anisville, Butler co, Pa. 31 50
West Fairfield, Pa, church. 32 25
Fairmont Pres church, Allegheny city, Pa. 16 05
L G of Meth & Pres, Buchanan, W Va. 20 00
North Washington, Indiana co, Pa. 1 50
1st Meth church, Fifth st, Pitts 180 00
United churches, Farmington, O. 110 00
S A S, Fownhall, Ashtabula co. 12 00
United churches, Carmichael, Green co, Pa. 60 00
Preschurch, Canonsburg, Pa. 25 20
L A S, Pine Run Pres church. 25 50
M E church, West Middlesburk. 13 50
L A S, Burgettstown, Pa. 51 65
U P church, do do. 14 75
Centre church, Loyalhanna co Pa. 5 65
Eng Luth church, Leechburg, Pa. 28 35
U P church, Kittanning 20 12
Presbyterian Church, Slippery Rock. 39 25
S A S, Ebenezer, Indiana co, Pa. 11 60
Lebanon M E Church, Salem circuit, O 4 40
Harrisville " " 9 55
Middleburg " " 11 85
Salem " " 25 75
Harrisville M E Church, Butler co, Pa. 80 00
U P Church, North Shenango, Pa. 60 25
Unity U P Church, Allegheny co, Pa. 15 75
U P Church, Rocky Spring. 56 00
Collected by Miss F Eaton at Clinton, Pa, and vicinity. 30 50
Collected by George Purdy, Finley tp, Allegheny co, Pa. 8 25
Hanover U P Church, Beaver co, Pa. 27 05
Greensburg Church, Pa, additional. 1 80
Pres Church, New Cumberland, W Va. 25 00
do Long Island, Allegheny co, Pa. 6 00
Licking Pres Church, Clarion Presbytery 21 70
Ch of 4th U P Church, Connellsville, Pa 17 00
Collected at Middletown, Iowa. 14 25
Oak Grove Pres Church, Clarion Presby 7 35
Collected by Miss Marg't Coulter, Greensburg, Pa. 30 00
Middle Creek Pres Church, Clarion Pres 28 20
S Johns & S Matthews, E Luth Church 42 75
Citizens of Martinsville, Ohio. 35 40
M E & Presbyt'n Church, Bridgeport, O 42 61
L A S, Calcutta, Ohio. 75 00
James P Hannah & Co, Pittsburgh. 250 00
Jacobs Creek E Church, Fayette Co, Pa. 11 20
Pres Church, Island Creek, O. 17 00
Mrs B Gilmore, Pittsburgh. 50 00
Miss M Markham, Pittsburgh. 2 00
Beaver Falls Presbyterian Church. 38 57
U P Ch, Slippery Rock, Butler Co, Pa. 48 00
" Plain Grove, Lawrence Co, Pa. 80 00
Bethel, Ohio, Pres Church, additional. 2 00
Pres Church, Mt Washington, Pa. 30 89
Pres Church, Plumb Creek, Ally Co, Pa. 32 65
Bethel Luth Church, Armstrong Co. 12 80
L C C, 1st Pres Ch, McKeesport, add'l. 16 70
Mrs S G Coffey, Pittsburgh. 10 00
Bethlehem Pres Church, Beaver Co, Pa. 20 00
Industry Pres Church, Beaver Co, Pa. 9 05
Beulah Baptist Church, Butler Co, Pa. 5 34
Zion Baptist Church, Butler Co, Pa. 4 12
New Zion Ger Ref'd Luth Ch Butler Co. 6 06
Adams Tp Church, Butler Co, Pa. 4 73
L A S, Sewickly Pres Ch, Redstone, Pa. 114 00
Pres Church, Little Beaver, Pa. 26 00
Pres Church, North Benton, O. 78 15
Ames M E Church, Pittsburgh 16 00
Salem X Roads Pres Ch, West'd Co, Pa. 48 50
John, Wm and Jas Kirk, East Springfield, Ohio. 8 00
Heus Chapel, United Brethren, Allegheny county, Pa. 18 50
Presbyterian church, Ontario, Ohio. 20 25
David and Dan'l Hackedorn and William Kerr, Ontario, Ohio. 15 00
Mt Jackson U P church. 36 30
Burgettstown U P church. 8 00
Brownsville and Little Redstone Presbyterian church. 109 00
U P church, Pres., Butler co, Pa. 36 25
M E church, Mt Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. 35 00
Peters' Creek Baptist church. 10 00
A S Stevenson, Greensburg, Allegheny co, Pa. 4 35
Wesley church S S, Hancock co, W Va. 6 30
Ivas Tittle, Unity, Pa. 1 00
U P church, Kenan, Ohio. 10 00
Presbyterian church, Johnstown, Pa. 46 30
L C C Presbyterian church, Scrub Grass, Butler county, Pa. 15 00
Hamline M E church, Steubenville, O. 38 25
St Paul Episcopal church, Steubenv'e, O 34 00
St James " Cross Creek, O 8 00
Rehoboth church, New Lisbon, Ohio. 16 10
U P church, Richmond, Ohio. 12 50
Pres church, Greenville, Clarion Presbytery, Pa. 17 55
Pres church, Centreville, Butler co, Pa. 66 00
U P church, Beulah, West Middleton, Pa 69 00
Academia Pres church, Clarion Pr'y, Pa 40 00
Pres church, Ligonier, Pa. 16 00
A T Moorehead, Treasurer, Indiana co, Pa 52 15
C C, Montgomery twp, Indiana co, Pa. 15 35
Collected by school directors of Penn tp Allegheny co. 45 00
Miss R Smith's class, Pres church, Greensburg, Pa. 5 00
U P church Bethel, Allegheny Co, Pa. 25 00
Pres church, O S, Cool Spring, Erie Co, Pennsylvania. 6 00
U P church, Deer creek, Alle Co, Pa. 38 95
L C C, U P church, St Clair, Alle Co, Pa. 7 00
M E church, Allegheny City. 35 00

Also medicines and clothing for use at Soldiers' Home.

Send contributions of money to Wm. Frew, No. — Wood street.

Send stores to Wm. P. Weyman, No. 76, Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18:6m

☞ A DECEPTIVE MALADY.—So insidious are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use this Expectorant, therefore, when you take cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold by druggists everywhere. ja5-M W&S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

J. S. HYDE.....MILLINGAR & BIDWELL, Ridgeway.

HYDE, BIDWELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Pine Lumber,

KEYSTONE MILLS,

Elk Co., Pa.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL

AND LUMBER YARDS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1835,

Having all modern improvements in Wood Working Machinery, and Oliver's Patent Drying Kiln, we have the best facilities for furnishing every description of manufactured Lumber, thoroughly seasoned.

☞ Street Cars pass the Mill every seven minutes Orders may be left in our box, Monongahela Bridge. ja6-2w

FOR SALE—

On account of ill health, the

Good Will, Lease, Fixtures and Stock

of the

DRUG STORE,

Corner Fourth and Market streets.

The location is good the Store neatly fitted up, and the trade well established. The retail sales for 1864 exceeded $80,000. To a party with $10,000 capital, no better investment can be offered.

Enquire on the premises. JAMES McGARR.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR,

The Purchase of Wool Clippings.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of Wool Clippings, dark blue and sky blue, cut at the United States manufacturing halls in this city, during the months of January, February and March, 1865, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 M., and opened on, MONDAY January 16th, 1865, at 12 M.

Parties will be required to bid for and take both kinds, or each kind by their own sacks for weighing and at such times as required by the superintendent; to take the same once or twice each month, as required, and to pay for the same on delivery at said halls.

Bids will be accompanied by the written guarantee of two parties (of this city) that they will become sureties that the contract, if awarded, will be entered into and faithfully fulfilled.

Each bidder must be present or represented at the opening of his bid, or the same will not be considered.

Proposals to take clippings for a shorter period than three months, as above, will not be entertained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the public interest.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wool Clippings."

R. S. HART,
Ja7-7t Captain & A. Q. M.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NO. 54 MARKET STREET.

SOUTH & ROSS,

ja4 Late SLATER & SOUTH.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

ja7-tf 27 IRWIN STREET.

1865. **DIARIES.** 1865.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,

novlit Corner Wood and Third Streets.

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. P.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to. no11

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

no23-tf MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

1 keg apple butter from William Thompson Weemes, Washington co, Pa.

1 box hospital stores from ladies C C, New Alexandria.

1 box hospital stores from Grandview, Washington co, Ohio

4 boxes hospital stores, 2 kegs apple butter from Ladies Christian Commission, New Stanton.

8 bush dried apples, from U. P. congregation, Kings Creek, Pa.

1 box clothing from Ladies' Aid Society, East Liberty, Allegheny Co., Pa.

2 barrels fruit, from congregation of Ebenezer Church, Allegheny Presbytery, Armstrong Co, Pa.

Miss Jane Dickey, 1 pkg papers; Mr. E. S. Blake, 1 do do; Mrs. D. M. Long, 1 do do; Mrs. James Trimble, 1 do do.

Rev. Wm. Preston, 1 pkg books; Miss Lizzie Loomis, 1 do do.

Ladies' Aid Society Western Pennsylvania, 1 pkg clothing; a friend, 1 do do; Mrs. Jane G. Maclean, 1 do do; Miss Murdock, 2 do do; Mrs. Dr. Jones, 1 do do; Rev. Mrs. Fairley, 1 do do; Mrs Jane Crawford, 2 do do; Mrs. Morrison, 1 do do.

Mrs. Young, 1 pkg fruit; Susan and Mary Bayard, 2 do do; Mrs. J. Robinson, 1 do do.

The following articles have been sent to our armies during the month of December:

Flannel Shirts	1166	Fruit, in cans	731
Muslin "	298	" dried, lbs	4471
" Drawers	216	Saur Kraut, bbls.	27
Flannel "	548	Potatoes "	31
Socks, prs	525	Apples "	273
Handkerchiefs	1462	Onions "	8
Arm Slings	334	Beets "	5
Housewives	140	Turnips "	3
Slippers, pairs	153	Cabbage "	8
Mittens "	437	Ap Butter, galls.	1898
Slippers "	153	Pickles	105940
Pillows "	520	Whisky, quarts	240
Rolls of Muslin	276	Wine "	76
Haversacks	20	Butter, pounds	2790
Crutches, pairs	398	Eggs, dozens	4216
Weekly papers,	4401	Roast Chicken, each	246
Tracts	17550	Beef Jelly "	231
Testaments	1450	Oysters "	861
Hymn Books	1510	Cheese, boxes	25
Magazines	430	Crackers, barrels	9
Sm'l Soldiers B'ks	4340	Dishes, dozens	43
Large Books for Libraries	178	Bowls "	24
Writing pap, rm's	25	Tumblers "	8
Envelopes	1470	Carpet, yards	94
Slate Pencils	780	Chairs, dozens	4

The following articles in addition have been distributed to the soldiers in the U. S. Hospitals during December, by the ladies of the Commission:

Shirts	377	Cans of fruit	210
Drawers prs	200	Dried fruit, lbs	175
Crutches prs	43	Apples, bbls	47
Slippers prs	36	Cabbage do	2
Canes	48	Onions, do	2
Mittens, prs	36	Butter, lbs	75
Handkerchiefs	56	Apple-butter, galls	3
Socks prs	321	Pickles, Kegs	3
Writt'g paper rms.	6	Oysters, cans	24
Envelopes	1,500	Wine, galls	15
Papers	1,000	Plaster, pieces	4
Books	430	Porter, bbls	1
Rolls of muslin	190	Easy chairs	2
Do bandages	155	Ink, doz	1

Also medicines and clothing for use at Soldiers' Home.

Send contributions of money to Wm. Frew, No. — Wood street.

Send stores to Wm. P. Weyman, No. 76, Smithfield street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, in all cases attended with danger, but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on it or 18 years of close observation and experience, in practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Casiner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, Jr., Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 31st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

Ja18

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

is the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, coal and foundery), and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Ja10-3m WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co. was dissolved instantly by sale of the interest of H. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to merit satisfaction.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY,

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firms of Bollman & Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business Mr. John H. Ricketson, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. Ja4-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, corner of Second and Wood streets.

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
JAMES WILEY,
THOMAS BIRNEY,
JOHN H. STEUART.

In retiring from the firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co., I do cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

JAMES WILEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of Joseph Woodwell & Co., for the purpose of continuing the hardware business on the old stand,

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
WM. K. WOODWELL,
JOHN H STEUART,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1865. Jan4-2w

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of the "Union Cigar Manufacturing Company," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. MOHR,
A. VETSBURG,
E. WILER,
A. WILER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of L. MOHR & CO., and will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 53 Third street, corner of Market street, up stairs. All debts due the Union Cigar Manufacturing Co., will be paid by the surviving partners, and all claims against the same will be presented to the undersigned.

L. MOHR,
A. VETSBURG,
A. MOHR.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1865 —ja9-1w

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN,
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers.

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,

ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood street. J. O. WILSON,
S. B. McELROY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.

SAMUEL B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. Ja4-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Banking business JAMES W. DAVITT and MARCH HUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1865.

ALLEN KRAMER...EDWARD RAHM...FLORENCE KRAMER
J. W. DAVITT.....M. HUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 85 Bank Block, Fifth Street.

jan2-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE

business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. Ja5

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

sel-1y

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor.

sel9 NEARSHARPSBURG.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Sixth night of the engagement of the favorite American Tragedian,

MR. NEAFIE,

who will appear as the

Duke of Gloster,

THIS EVENING will be presented the five act tragedy of

Richard the Third.

Duke of Gloster.....Mr. Neafie.
Song.....Miss Sylvester.

To conclude with

Rory O'Moore.

Rory.....Mr. Neafie.

In rehearsal—"Ticket of Leave Man."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

SATURDAY NIGHT. Grand Female Minstrel Scene, by 10 Female Ladies.

Beautiful Ballet, AN EVENING IN SPAIN.

First appearance of J. P. JOHNSTON Comic Vocalist, from Liverpool, Eng.

Mlle ZANFRETTA on the Tight Rope.

FRED. MUELLER with his Violin.

Songs, Dances, &c., &c., concluding with the comic pantomime of the

MERRY COBBLER.

MONDAY EVENING, debut of the great

ANNETTA GALLETTI.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEONS,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

First week of

BILLY HOLMES.

Continued success of

LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK,
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,

and

30 Artistic Performers

CONCERT HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 13.

MATINEE—On Saturday afternoon, January 14th, at 3 o'clock.

ELLINGER & FOOTE'S

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

The three wonderful Lilliputians,

COMMODORE FOOTE AND SISTER,

Not half the size of Tom Thumb and wife,

The most diminutive, symmetrical and intelligent specimens of humanity in miniature ever on exhibition, and

COLONEL SMALL,

The Great Female Character Dancer,

In combination with these curiosities of nature is their precipitress

Mrs. C. G. Russell,

(Formerly Miss M. C. Ellinger).

The celebrated vocalist, pianist, and composer, together with

W. H. HARRISON,

The well known extemporaneous poet and mirth-provoking delineator of eccentric character, and

PROF. G. H. BROOKS,

Violinist and pianist, ten years a pupil of the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind.

Look out for the

LILIPUTIAN CHARIOT.

This magnificent carriage, entirely new, and secured from fire—has been built expressly for Commodore Foote for the season of 1865, at a cost of over $2,000, will pass through the streets daily, from the St. Clair Hotel to the hall, containing Commodore Foote and sister, and Colonel Small, drawn by

SIX TRAINED ENGLISH GOATS.

Doors open at 7 p. m. Commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Admits to Matinee 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Positively no half price at night.

ELLINGER & FOOTE.....Sole Proprietors.
C. G. RUSSELL.....Business Manager
JAS. S. JAKWAY.....General Agent.

ja9-6t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE.

By general desire of our literary community, the Tennyson Club have issued course tickets for the remaining lectures and readings of the last season. Arrangements have positively been made for NINE EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, and it is hoped that the number will be increased to twelve or fifteen. Course tickets two dollars each, admitting the holder to all entertainments of the season, and admit him without charge to the choice of reserved seats.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.

Jan. 20, 1865—Ralph Waldo Emerson. Subject.——
Feb. 2, 1865—Grace Greenwood. Subject—The Heroine of Domestic Life.
Feb. —, 1865—Alf. Burnett as Henry Ward Beecher.
Feb. —, 1865—Alf. Barnett. Humorous Delineations and Recitations.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Lights and Shadows of Irish Character.
Feb. 20, 1865—Dr. R. Taylor, of Chicago. Subject—English Words—Their Use, Abuse, and Beauty.
March 8, 1865—Rev. Dr.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Water st. street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 5 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. [R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hosts Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 12, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 10-40	101 75	.....
U. S. Certificates	98 50	.....
Gold	2 18	.....
Connellsville R. R.	.....	12 50
Connellsville Interest	12 50	15 00
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	11 00
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	.....	86 75
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80 00
Fourth National Bank	.....	175 00
First National, Allegheny	115 00	.....
Dalzell	.....	9 25
Columbia	.....	83 00
Fleming & Blood	.....	8 75
Phillips	.....	6 50
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Ritchie	.....	1 12
Parton	.....	2 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 23	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	95
Cherry Run & Central	.....	2 00
Pittsburgh & Great Western	1 75	.....
Farr, Story & Cherry Run	1 07	1 15
New York and West Virginia	.....	4 00
Banner	.....	85
Hemlock	.....	3 75
Tack Petroleum Company	.....	3 50

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

The market is almost wholly devoid of transactions. To bid for oil stocks is almost to buy. Maple Shade 30; Canton 12 to 14; Caldwell 6⅞; Dalzell 8¾ to 8¾.

FRIDAY, January, 14.—P. M.

There was a much better feeling in oil stocks at the People's Exchange this evening. Although the transactions were light, yet the bids were generally a figure higher, excepting Ritchie and one or two hitherto favorites. Ritchie has lost her prestage—it is clear gone. Some talk on the street about a change of management, and turning it over to another company. Something must be done right soon. Cherry Run Central, 180 bid, against 225 asked. 90 bid for Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, 102½ asked. Cherry Run and Pit Hole sold largely at an advance. Dalzell is low under advices of a heavy decline in Philadelphia. Oil Creek and Cherry Run 350 offered and 425 asked. Ross has advanced materially, selling to-day on the street at 140.

The sales this evening on 'Change were:

2000 shares Cherry Run and Pit Hole	$1 00
200 " Cherry Run and Philadelphia	1 25
200 " Ritchie	1 00

We hear favorable accounts of the prospects of the "Muskingum Oil Spring Company," of which Gen. G. W. Cass is President and R. T. Lecch, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

A gentleman who recently visited the territory of the Company reports the surface indications as being very good, and that oil is constantly rising to the surface upon one or more of the natural springs upon the land belonging to the Company. A well is now in progress near one of these springs, in the Muskingum and has every appearance of being occasioned by the sinking of the earth and not by the wearing away of the surface by water.

Another engine is ordered for the purpose of deepening an old salt well (now down 500 or 600 feet) to the depth of 1200 feet if it should be found necessary.

The convenience of transportation is quite an item in favor of this Company. Steamboats ply regularly direct from Pittsburgh past the Company's lands.

—The directors of the Noble and Delameter as their ninth monthly dividend, are declared, payable free of State tax on the 20th inst.

—The Llwellyn well, situated on forty feet square of the one acre owned by the Rathbone Company, was sold last week in Philadelphia for $150,000 cash. The Llwellyn well produced 1,400 bbls daily before it was stopped up by the rebel Gen. Jones.

—The Tack Petroleum Company has declared a dividend of two per cent., payable after Monday, January 23.

—The savings banks of Maine have on deposit $6,672,975, against $2,741,476 on the 1st of January, 1864.

—The last statement of the banks of Providence, R. I., compares as follows with the previous returns:

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 31.
Loans	$24,466,000	$24,764,100
Deposits	5,583,000	5,412,000
Specie	346,400	340,400
Circulation	4,454,000	4,452,900

—The total value of the foreign exports from the port of Baltimore during last week was $388,715.

—The Deposits in the various savings banks of Massachusetts increased during the year 1864 $ 673,000, and the number of depositors were 10,387 more at the close than at the commencement of the year. The total amount of the deposits is now $62,557,000.

—The annual reports of the banks and savings institutions of Pennsylvania has just been published. The gold and silver in all the banks of the State is $6,221,247. The aggregate resources and liabilities $39,578,357. Among other investments by the banks of Philadelphia were the following: United States certificates, $1,250,375; six per cent. 1881, $2,535,100; five-twenties, $1,389 900; seven-thirties, $50,264; ten-forties, $285,000; miscellaneous United States bonds and loans, 1,335,104; Pennsylvania State bonds and loans, $567,100; Philadelphia city loans, $951,708; bank stock, $653,565; canal loans and bonds, $80,641; 1,244 shares of railroad stock, valued at $67,693; miscellaneous, $153,800.

—The following statement of the circulation of legal tender notes, on December 31, 1864, is just issued from the Treasury Department:

United States notes, old issue, outstanding	$46,288
United States notes, new issue, outstanding	432,612,281
	$433,160,569
One year five per cent. notes outstanding	41,825,568
Two year five per cent. notes outstanding	13,981,031
Two year five per cent. notes outstanding (counterfeit)	50,308,450
	105,615,049
Three years compound interest notes outstanding	111,479,470
Amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1864	$650 251,988
Amount outstanding Oct. 31, 1864	656,009,3 9
Decrease since Oct. 31, 1864	$5,754,871

Treasury Department, January 10, 1865.
GEO. HARRINGTON, Ass't Secretary.

—The Chicago money market, according to the *Times*, is still characterized with extreme closeness, and all classes of operators complain that they are unable to get accommodations to the extent required. The principal demand is from speculators in provisions and high wines. The decline in gold and the depressed state of the leading markets have decided a lively demand for cash in park products, and if money could be had readily, a large business would be transacted in pork. As it is the sales making in the present state of the money market, are for forward delivery. Bankers are rather indisposed to extend their line of discounts, as they consider that prices are too high already, and are anticipating a further decline. As high as 5 per cent. per month was offered for money to-day. The current rate of interest at the banks was 10 per cent.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

January 14.

Business during the week was not active. Prices of the various descriptions remained unchanged.

New York Wool Market.

Since the active movement in Domestic last week, noted in our last, the market has assumed a firmer tone, and is now difficult to obtain any really desirable grades of Fleece below $1. It is understood that not less than a million of pounds of Fleece and pulled was purchased during the latter part of last week, principally by Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia dealers on speculation, of which about one half was quoted in our last issue. This flurry has been succeed by a comparatively quiet market. Still there is a fair business in progress, considering the disagreeable state of the weather. In foreign Wool there is little or nothing doing, yet holders manifest no desire to realize, unless at full prices. The sales for the three days ending 150,000 lb at 98 cents @ $1 10 the latter price for selected lots of Ohio—the bulk of the sales at $1 05; 20,000 lb Pulled, at 90@98; 15,000 lb unwashed at $1 15@1 22½; 10,000 lb Canada Pulled at 90c, and a few small parcels Foreign at prices which would afford no criterion of the market, which would afford no criterion of the market. For auction 72 bales Mestiza, damaged, sold at 86@87c, cash.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The receipts of hogs during the past twenty-four hours, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce, were very light, amounting to only 503 head. Whatever sales were effected were made on private terms, and we therefore have none to record. The whole range of light to extra heavy, may be quoted at 4 @4 16 per 100 lbs net, 200 lbs average cannot be quoted at over $ 5 50, although they are held generally a shade higher.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, January 14, 1865.

The market yesterday exhibited more activity than has been perceptible for some days past. There was more inquiry for certain articles, as a general thing. Prices were unchanged. The receipts of produce are increasing. The weather continues pleasant. The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are falling, the ice having pretty much disappeared. The present rise will start out a large fleet of tow boats and barges. The amount of coal to go on this rise will reach 1,608,000 bushels; included in this are some 300,000 bushels for the Government, to be delivered at Cairo. We regret to learn that a number of barges have been sunk, three of which, containing 3,300 bushels each, were sunk on the Sligo side of the river, opposite the city. On the landing an improvement was perceptible in business generally. The Anna, for Cincinnati, was receiving pretty freely; she will leave to-day. The J. R. Gilmore, for Nashville, was doing a good business; she is announced for this day. The Olive, for St. Louis, has a good trip on board; she will go off this afternoon. The Pilgrim, for Nashville, will commence receiving to-day. The Argonaut No. 2 is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. There were no arrivals or departures outside of the regular packets. The Hard Times, from Louisville, is due; she will be found at the landing this morning. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON—The demand for this article is improving. We note sales 6 bbls from store at 6½c per lb.

CLAY SEED—The market was steady, and prices were 5 cts per bushel lower with sales of 50 bush from store at $3 25.

APPLES—The stock of prime apples on hand at this time is limited. Inferior or frosted were plenty. Prices range from $3 00 to $4 00 per barrel. We note sales of 75 bbls at $3 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was more active for certain descriptions. The receipts are on the increase by rail and wagon. The principal operations were with Barley, which sold at a variety of prices, viz: Sales 1 car spring at $1 70 for very choice; 1,000 bush do at $1 60@1 65; 1,000 bush Fall at $1 75@1 80. A sale of 2,500 bushels was made but the terms were withheld. Oats are in fair demand. Sales 300 bush store at 95c; 100 do at 93c and 200 do at 95c. Wheat—the demand was not very active there being a wide range of prices. Red being quoted at $2 00 @2 20; White $2 10@2 25 as per quality. Corn was steady. Sales 150 bush at $1 25 per bush.

HOPS—The market is not very active. Sales 50 bales new at 50@60c; old 20@30c per lb.

GROCERIES—The market has presented no changes, the demand being for small parcels at the following rates: Sugars—Cuba, 22@22½; P. Rico—23@24. Orleans—26@27. Coffee A—30. Coffee B—28½. Crushed—30½@31. Molasses—Sales Orleans at $1 30@1 35. Syrups—$1 20@1 30. Rice—Small sales at 15@15½c.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Sales of 20 boxes W. R., at 21@23—30 do Hamburg, 22.

LIME—Sales of 75 bbls White at $2 25.

LEAD—was in fair demand; sales of 40 pigs at 16.

HAY—Prices have been regular for some days past. Sales of 7 loads at scales, at $43@44 per ton.

STRAW—Sales of 4 loads Oat Straw at $32@35 per ton.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited no change worthy of special attention. The demand was limited, and so were the transactions. The stock on hand is not large, but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales were, Extra Family, 150 bbls at $11; 100 bbls do at depot at $10 85; Extra, 64 bbls at $10 25.

VINEGAR—We note sales of 10 bbls 32 gallons to the bbl) at $8, packages included.

BUTTER—The market was dull, and buyers were scarce. Sales of 4 bbls roll at 45@55c.

POTATOES—Were dull. Sales 35 bbls at $3 per bbl.

CHESNUTS—Sales of 20 bush of choice at $5 per bush.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the new rates of prices for these articles:

Common rosin soap, per lb	$ 13
German and palm do do	15
Chemical olive soap, Sawyer's make	18
Variegated friend to woman, do do	14
Castile and toilet, do do	20
Barbers' soap, do do doz cakes	3 00
Mould and dipped candles,	23
Crystalline candles do do	35
Star	45

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

Business in the Oil way has been pretty much to a stand still, buyers and sellers being apart in their views—both sides exhibit a large amount of independence that is certainly commendable. The stock of Oil in the market is unusually small; we have learned from parties that have the best means of ascertaining that the entire amount on hand, including Refined and Crude, does not exceed ten thousand barrels. On the first of January, 1861, the stock in this market was known to be fully one hundred thousand barrels. The fact being known to dealers of the limited amount on hand seems to make them indifferent. The holders of Crude insist that prices at the wells are too low, and refuse to sell at present quotations. Refiners are reported to be selling out their stocks of Crude, thereby making more money by selling than they could by refining, hence most of the works have suspended operations. All things considered, we have a dull market, without any immediate prospect of an improvement. Who knows what a day may bring forth? There are at the present time hundreds of new wells being sunk in various parts of the country. Ask any one of the parties engaged, "of course the prospect is excellent." One thing is certain, if there is any oil in the country, it will have to come forth. The number of persons engaged in developing the oil lands may be counted by thousands. All that enterprise, skill, money and machinery can do will be brought into requisition, so far as prices were concerned, we have no change to notice. There have been no river receipts during the week. A few parcels arrived by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The market is nearly bare. There is, however, no demand just at present.

TAR—This article was more fancied. The demand for export is on the increase. We quote sales 210 barrels to a city dealer, delivered, at 5? @5¾.

REFINED OIL—The market was not active. The sales made were only in a small way, principally for export west. Prices were unchanged. Sales 100 bbls, free, at 58c; 100 do, in two lots, at 57c. Sales bonded, 150 bbls, at 67c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive; buyers were holding back. The rates were nominal at 38@41c, without and with packages. We note a sale of 100 bbls Crude, in iron barrels, at 90c a gallon, packages included.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 33 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco & Co, 284 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J Gracie & Co, 562 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 280 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Bros & Co, 213 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

The Coal Trade of 1865.

The present rise in the Monongahela river, has enabled the coal operators to forward another large supply of coal to the lower markets. The amount to leave, including what has already departed reaches 1,603,000 bushels, distributed among the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, St. Louis and Nashville. That consigned to Cairo is for the use of the Government.

CINCINNATI.	Barges.	Bush.
Tow Boats.		
Tigress	9	90,000
Lake Erie No. 3	9	90,000
Coal Valley	7	70,000
Coal Hill	9	90,000
Whale	9	90,000
	43	430,000
LOUISVILLE.		
Tom Rees	7	70,000
Jos. Fleming	6	60,000
Dick Fulton	7	70,000
Star	9	90,000
	29	290,000
CAIRO.		
Collier	9	90,000
Panther	9	90,000
Alps	9	90,000
Shark	9	90,000
	36	360,000
NASHVILLE.		
Stella	9	90,000
Warner	9	90,000
	18	180,000
MEMPHIS.		
Coal City	7	70,000
Lion	9	90,000
Floated out 2 pair boats, 1 barge	3	23,000
	19	283,000
SAINT LOUIS.		
Bee	9	90,000

RECAPITULATION.

Coal to all points	bushels 1,603,000
Number of tow boats	18
Number of barges and boats	118

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, January 14, 1864.

There was a continuined heavy feeling in the market during the past week. The sales were only on a limited scale. The sales we furnish below will give the reader a fair idea of the feeling of the market:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 tons coal smelted L. S., with a mixture of native ore	$56 00 60 days
100 tons Mahoning Valley	63 00 cash.
200 tons Mahoning Valley, Lake ore	65 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Anthracite	60 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Anthracite	60 00 4 mos.
100 tons Neutral Anthracite Forge	62 00 cash.
100 tons Neutral Anthracite	60 00 4 mos.
120 tons Coke Forge	55 00 cash.
150 tons Red Short Anthracite	60 00 60 days
100 tons Charcoal Iron	75 00 cash.
25 tons Missouri Charcoal	

SALE OF HANGING ROCK PER TON.

75 tons Choice Hot Blast	$75 00 cash.
10 tons Choice Cold Blast	85 75 cash.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

35 tons Juniata No. 1	$150 00 4 mos.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 13.

This morning the stock market was dull. Prices generally heavy. At the second board the entire list was firm and higher. Excitement was high on north-western shares, and a heavy business was done. Erie stronger and Mariposa somewhat better than yesterday. Governments weak in the morning, but better in the afternoon. Miscellaneous list shows little variation from yesterday. The gold market was affected early in the day by peace rumors, but has since recovered. It was currently reported that Georgia had called a convention to return to the Union. Money and foreign exchange was without variation. Business at the Petroleum Board was more active. Sales of Excelsior, 8; Knickerbocker, 50; Manhattan, 75; Buchanan, 105; Rynd Farm, 75; Revenue, 48. United States, 18; North American, 850. Market dull and heavy, at 59c for crude, 72c for refined, in bond, and 94c for free.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The Gold market is still unsettled. Prices opened this morning at 222, but at once fell gradually to 220¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Petroleum quiet and firm. Refined, in bond, 73½c; refined, free, 94c; crude, 51@52c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109¾@109¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 222, declining to 220, and closing at 220¾. Government stocks moderately active, without decided change. Stocks stronger. Gold at 4 P. M. 218¾. U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 112¾; 5-20s, registered, 110; 5-20 coupons, 109½; 10-40s coupons, 102¾; 6s of '81, registered, 111¾; Treasury 7-30s, 118½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 93¾; Quicksilver, 67¼; Mariposa, 15; New York Central, 117¾; Erie, 84; Erie Preferred, 98; Hudson, 109.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Cotton continues dull and drooping at $1 10 for middlings. Flour—State and Western opened 5c better on low grades and closed dull, with the improvement in a great measure lost, at $10 05@15 for ex. State; $11 05@11 20 for extra R H O, and $11 75@12 for trade brands. Whisky steadily ex. firm. Western, $2 26@2 28¼. Wheat dull and nominal. Rye quiet. Barley—malt dull and nominal. Corn firm; mixed Western $1 06@1 08. Oats dull and drooping at $1 07@1 08 for Western; also 50,000 bush prime Western for February delivery, $1 10¼. Wool quiet. Pork opened firmer and closed heavy, and $42 for new mess, cash and regular way, closing at $41 87@42 00, cash, and $34 25@36 for prime; latter price for extra 1,000 prime mess. Sales 5,500 bbls new mess, cash and regular; and March sellers' and buyers' option, at $43@44 25, and 1,000 bbls, '63-64 mess, Jan. buyers' option at $42 50@42 75, and 1,000 bbls prime mess for February, sellers option, at $41 25@42 00. Beef steady and fair demand at $20@23 plain mess; $21 50@24 50 for thin mess beef. Hams quiet, $25 50@27 00. Cut meats steady at 17¼@19½c for shoulders, and 19@20c for hams. Bacon sides in moderate request at 21½c for Cumberland cut; 22c for long ribbed; 22½c for short ribbed. Lard steady, with moderate demand at 20@24½c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 15@24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.

Flour unchanged, with fair demand. Superfine, $9 00@9 10; extra, $9 20@9 26, and fancy, $9 40@10 25. Wheat steady, at $2@2 03 for red, $2 06@2 10 for good demand, at $2 10 for car, and $1 15 for choice. Holders asking higher prices. Oats, 88@89c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky unchanged and in fair demand at 42½. Provisions rather firmer. A good demand for prime mess Pork at $38 50. No demand for bulk Meats, 17 and 19c for Shoulders and Sides, packed. New clear Bacon Sides sold at 24c. Lard dull; sales of prime city at 22½c. Hogs dull; no sales; prices are nominal. Gold, 217. Money tight.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 13.

Flour steady. Wheat active; declined 1@1½c. Corn active. Hogs declined 10@2c; transactions confined to shippers; sales at 11@12c. Dressed hogs moderately active at 11½@12c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork at 28c; prime mess, 35c, sweet pickled Hams, 17½c. Lard dull at 21¾c. Receipts of Flour, 1,100 bbls; Wheat, 13,000 bush; Corn, 7,000 bush; Oats, 42,000 bush, and 4,000 Hogs.

New York Petroleum Market.

The demand for Crude on the spot has been moderate, and in order to induce purchases of any magnitude, holders have been constrained to grant a concession of about one cent per gallon, at which a fair business has been transacted. On Thursday there was some little inquiry for lots deliverable ahead, and as buyers and sellers were agreed as to terms, a fair business was done. Yesterday the parties who affirm at the concession noted above, though one or two lots were sold at a further slight reduction. Refined has been in light demand, but prices are without material change—though some lots have been worked off at somewhat lower figures. Our quotations commensurate with the wants of the Trade. The buoyancy in the market for Naphtha before noticed continues, and we have to chronicle a further improvement of 5@6c per gal, closing firm at the advance. The sales for the three days comprise 4,000 bbls Crude, 40@47 gravity, on the spot, at 50½@51½c, nearly all at 51c; 100 do, 44@45 gravity, 53, closing quiet at 51; 500 do, for fall the month, 51½, B O; 8,000 do, for February, 50, S O; 3,500 do refined, in bond, part f. o. b., 73@74 for prime Light Straw to White, 75@76 for prime White, closing at 73½@74; 500 do, for February, 74, B O; 900 gallons in tin, 92; 2,000 bbls in Philadelphia at about 74½; 2,209 do free, at 92½ for Light Straw, 93@94 for prime Light Straw to White, and 95 for prime White, closing at 93 @95; 100 do refined Naptha, 60@63 gravity, 57@58; 350 do, to arrive in all this month, 51; 150 do, 64@66 gravity, 48½; and 50 do, 66 gravity, in Philadelphia, 50, free on board. The market closed quiet but firm at 58 for 60@63 gravity on the spot.

Received at New York since 1st January—

	bbls.	Gals.
1865	1,165	48,930
1864	1,065	44,730
Exported same time—		
1865		1,864
From New York	galls.	477,167
Other Ports	24,110	95,116
Total	galls.	572,283
Same time 1865	galls.	420,982

—*Shipping List.*

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils are firm, with a small business doing in sperm and white. Lard oil has advanced to 92@95c for extra winter, large sales having been made at the former rate, for No 1, which is now held at the highest rates. Linseed is in steady demand at $1 35. Petroleum comes in slowly and meets with rather more inquiry; crude is scarce and quoted at 50 to 51c, without sales; of refined, sales of 1,500 bbls have reported at 76c in bond, and free oil at 95@97c, as to quality.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Franklin	Clarks	Brownsville.
Golden Rocket	Trembley	Elizabeth.
Hard Times	Brown	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about eleven feet of water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE fine packet, J. R. Gilmore, has changed her sign. She will load for Clarksville and Nashville, and will hereafter be in charge of Capt. R. W. Harton.

THE fine passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, is fast filling up for Cairo and St. Louis. The boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The splendid passenger steamer Anna, Capt. J. H. Maratta, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is Mr. John R. Eakin, an officer who has no superiors.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER AARMENIA, CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 10.

Editor Commercial:

The Armenia arrived here the 7th inst., after a tedious and stormy trip from Pittsburgh, having lost considerable time by wind, snow and fog. We find the Mississippi closed from Cairo to Cape Girardeau by gorges of ice. There are six boats on the gorge and about thirty above, scattered along the river from the gorge to Cairo. Among the latter are the following Pittsburgh boats, viz: Kate Putnam, Silver Cloud No. 2, Wauanita, Maggie Hays and Roanoke. There is only four miles of ice on the shoalest bars, and it will take a rise of the river to remove the ice It has been raining the past two days, but has not changed much the ice prospect. The following steamers are laid up here waiting the resumption of navigation, viz: Mississippi, T. L. McGill, Yankee, Adam Jacobs, Kate Kinney, Brazil, Ben Stickney, Mary Forsyth, Belle St. Louis, Adelia, New Ben Accord, Matamora, Raymond, B. J. Adams, C. E. Hillman, Peoria City, White Cloud, Isabella, City of Memphis, Maria Denning, Kentucky, Lady Franklin, Eclipse, Polar Star, Madison, Imperial, Des Moines, Victory, Brilliant, S. Bayard, Liberty, Little Champion, Henry Ames, Oliver Brawell, Julia, Bulletin, Milton, Silver Wave, General Grant, Gladiator, Prairie State, Lenora, Alex. Speer, Fannie Ogden, Diadem, R. J. Lockwood and Armenia.

Respectfully,
A. C. W., Jr.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—N Bryon, 42 bgs oats; Head & M, 14 sks oats; W Ross, 46 do barley; G Richey, 39 do corn; J Caldwell, 30 sks barley; J M Stuart, 20 do do; Leslie, 13 do barley; Head & M, 6 do hogs; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; L H Voigt, 23 bags L seed, 8 do do pippins, and 6 do buckwheat flour; S Stewart & Co, 83 bags d apples; S H Sowers, 6 bags b w flour; P McAfee, 6 hogs; J Hawkins, 9 pkgs of rags.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Rel & Kerr, 200 sacks oats; T C Jenkins, hay; J Rhodes, 260 bags malt; J Wood & Co, 2 cars meal; Godfrey & Co, 4 sacks rags; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car hay; Shoemaker & Co, 2 cars corn; J T McLaughlin, 270 hides; Col. Cross, 1,000 sacks oats.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—J Gamble sh, 185 sacks barley; Culp & S 10 bbls flour; Nimick & Co, 10 tons metal; Adams & McKee, 20 bbls sand; Jones N & Co, 10 do do; W Hampton, 5 bbls oil; Veckery & L, 8 bbls hides; Potter A & S, 9 pkgs rags; Fetzer & A, 19 sks corn; W B Scaife & Co, 5 pcs castings; Graff & R, 30 sks dried apples.

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VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
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A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary.*

158 Broadway.

We have received at our Yard at Penhorn City, New Jersey an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels of which is filled in the "Hermetical Barrel Co.," (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this case shows it to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels of the invoice were in self order, but had leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary.*

153 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 18th of October last, an envoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which were four barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.

E. H. VALENTINE, Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it, a HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of preparing Barrels by ROBBINS' method is very simple and cheaper than most other processes in use, and *is effectual.* Applications for Licenses for using the above process through LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO. For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had at our office.

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A. M. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

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